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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE USURER.

[From the German.]

A usurer a princly fortune made,
Though not by fraud or even trick of trade;
But—as he vowed—because heaven designed to bless
His honest toil and give him great success.
Eager to show the gratitude that filled
His swelling breast, he now began to build
An alms-house, doubtless hoping that the Lord
This pious undertaking would reward.
When all was ready, in exultant mood,
Viewing the goodly pile the miser stood,
Thinking how well the work of love would pay,
When a shrewd neighbor chanced to pass that way.
The miser, who most ardently desired
To hear his stately hospital admired,
Now, in a tone of triumph, asked his friend,
If it were large enough to suit the end.
"Why not?" was the reply, "'tis nobly planned,
A welcome refuge for a numerous band;
But if you mean it for a home for all
Whom you've made poor, the building's far too small."

OPEN THE DOOR.

Open the door for the children,
Tenderly gather them in;
In from the highways and hedges,
In from the places of sin.
Some are so young and so helpless,
Some are so hungry and cold;
Open the door for the children
Gather them into the fold.

Open the door for the children,
See! they are coming in throngs;
Bid them sit down to the banquet,
Teach them your beautiful songs;
Pray you the Father to bless them;
Pray you that grace may be given;
Open the door for the children,
"Of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

HOW SHE WAS CURED.

David Docile, a frugal, industrious mechanic, having saved up a few hundred dollars, bethought him that it would be good for him to look up a partner to share and multiply his joys and diminish the number of his sorrows. He had become tired of boarding-house life, that stalled state of social slavery, and, being of a quiet, domestic turn of mind, wisely concluded that he would be a gainer, both in contentment and prosperity, by having a home of his own, where he could not only rule the roast, but know exactly what was roasted. Being a man of acts rather than words, he was not long in securing the object of his ambition, which he found in the person of Miss Delectable Parsnip, an apparently sweet human vegetable which took root in his affection. True, Delectable was some half dozen years his senior in age, and half that number of inches his superior in stature; but age has the advantage of experience, and the more we have of a good thing the better. And as the enthusiastic representations of the maiden's friends guaranteed that she would prove a profitable investment, David was satisfied, and, amid the congratulations of the numerous Parsnips, the twain were made one, and in due time were established in a snug little home of their own, where no boarding-house bell could dictate the hours of their food and slumber.

But, alas! for the short-sightedness of David Docile, he soon had cause to repent, and that bitterly, of his hasty matrimonial venture. Building a house, he found, was a much easier feat than to occupy one successfully after it is built. Instead of being the loving, dutiful companion he had bargained for, Mrs. Delectable Docile proved to be a woman of variable temperament, to say the least; and worst of all, jealousy seemed to be her predominant failing. And with this latter fact this veritable record has to deal.

David had returned home at an unusually late hour one evening, from a visit to a married sister in another part of the city, a recreation which he had occasionally allowed himself partly on account of the affection he bore that relative, and partly from a disaffection arising from being bored by that other relative, whose crotchety ways rendered her company not always the most endearing to the amiable and quiet-loving David. His wife had retired to rest, and was snoring as became a woman of her generous proportions.

"She's asleep—that's lucky for me! How much more musical she sounds when she snores than when she scolds!" thought David, as visions of what might have been, had this happy state of things been otherwise, rose to his mind's eye. But, vain delusion! hardly had he thus congratulated himself when, in the darkness, he stumbled over the coal scuttle, and fell headlong on the floor.

"What's that?" exclaimed Mrs. Docile, whom the loud racket awakened from her sound slumber.

"It's me," replied David, in a subdued voice. "I am very sorry I woke you up." (And so he was.)

"And what is the matter with you, and where have you been till this time of night?"

"There is nothing the matter, only I accidentally fell over the coal-scuttle, that is all, my dear," said David soothingly.

"Light the gas and let me look at you, Mr. Docile. I believe you are drunk. A man who will go off and neglect his family in this way is mean enough to do most anything disgraceful."

It may be remarked here, parenthetically, that this intimation of David's neglecting his family was a stereotyped argument with his wife—the mother being as yet in the prospective. A comely maid-of-all-work had been employed for a few days, but at the expiration of that time Mrs. Docile having discovered evidence satisfactory to her mind that her lord manifested symptoms of transferring his affections to that person, she was summarily dismissed.

The gas was lighted as directed, and David underwent the scrutiny of his suspicious wife, who snuffed at his breath and handkerchief for several suspicious seconds.

"No, you are not drunk; I might have known better than that; you are too stingy to get drunk," said Mrs. Docile, as no traces of inebriation rewarded her investigation. "But where have you been?—that's what I want to know, Mr. Docile."

"I have been spending the evening at my sister's, Mrs. Barlow," replied David.

"That's a pretty story! You have been with somebody besides that sister, David Docile. I can see it in your sneaking, sheepish looks!"

"Delectable, what do you mean?" exclaimed David, his astonishment at such an insinuation getting the better of his customary timidity.

"Oh! it is very well for you to pretend not to know what I mean, David Docile; but you are not smart enough to play off any of your mock honesty on me, sir. But I will find out who it is that has caused you to outrage and disgrace the wife of your bosom; mark that, you depraved man!" And muttering something to the effect that it was a sad day that saw a sweet and tender Parsnip the legal property of such a monster, the aggrieved woman turned her face to the wall, and was soon, despite her indignation, snoring with her wonted vigor.

With a heavy heart poor David crept into bed likewise, cordially lamenting the unhappy hour that saw him the possessor of a Parsnip so much more like a horse-radish.

It was not until nearly a fortnight had elapsed after the scene above recorded that David again ventured to absent himself from the family circle. It was a beautiful, moonlight evening, and he made bold to intimate that he would like to make a short call upon his sister. Very much to his surprise, his wife interposed no objection, and with a lighter heart than he had known for a long time, David departed, promising to return at an early hour.

"Now, Mr. David Docile, we'll see where it is that you find so much to attract you till midnight! I thought I'd catch you!" Saying which, Mrs. Docile threw on her bonnet and shawl, and was on the trail of her husband ere he had proceeded many steps on his journey.

She had followed him for several blocks, keeping a short distance so as to avoid any probability of observation, when suddenly he turned an unexpected corner and disappeared from view. But, as luck would have it, Mrs. Docile as quickly caught sight of her game again, or at least she thought did,—and that too, just as he ascended the steps of an aristocratic looking house and entered!

"And this is where my gentleman comes when he tells me he goes to see his sister! No wonder he neglects and stints his poor family when he helps to support such a palace as this! Really, Mr. David Docile, you are more knave than fool, after all. But you shall suffer for your perfidy, now; or I'm not a Parsnip!"

As Mrs. Docile delivered of this apostrophe, she flew up the steps and seized the bell-pull. But suddenly she changed her mind, for instead of ringing she raised herself on tip-toe and peered in through the blind of an adjoining window, thinking to glean what knowledge she might before making a demonstration. She was intently engaged in this blind pursuit of information under difficulties, when a policeman, who, unobserved had been watching her suspicious proceedings, accosted her from the sidewalk.

"Hello there, what are you doin' here miss?"

"I am attending to my own proper business, sir," replied Mrs. Docile, in the exuberance of her wounded, yet rampant spirit.

"Mighty proper business it looks like, peeking into people's houses after dark," said the officer, mounting the steps and looking hard at her. "Who are you, and what are you doing here, anyhow?"

"I tell you I am about my business," replied Mrs. Docile, determinedly.

"That won't do, ma'am; you *look* like a respectable enough sort of woman, but its likely your one o' the other sort; at any rate, if you don't give an account of yourself I shall have to arrest you for a suspicious character. Come, out with it!"

Mrs. Docile saw there was no alternative but to comply with the officer's demands, so she replied:

"Well, if you must know, my name is Mrs. David Docile, and I am here in quest of my husband."

"Then, why the deuce don't you ring the bell and inquire if your husband is here, like any other body?" said the officer, becoming more suspicious. "Well we'll see about this," he added, as he rang the bell, before Mrs. Docile had time to make any reply to his question. "Blow me if I don't believe you're a burglar after all!"

The door was opened, and by the very man whom Mrs. Docile had mistaken for her husband, after he had disappeared around the corner! The deluded woman at once saw her blunder, and made haste to rectify it.

"That won't go down old gal!" promptly interposed the officer; "I thought I knew my lady from the first. Come with me now and I'll give ye a chance to peek your heart's content, with nobody to molest or make you afraid!" And the facetious guardian of the lives and property of his fellow-men laughed heartly at his joke.

It was in vain that Mrs. Docile threatened and entreated; the officer was inexorable. Visions of promotion, or of being reinstated in the good graces of his sergeant, a position sacrificed for some sin of omission, evidently flitted before his eager view, for in a very short space of time they had reached the station-house, the valiant officer seeming very proud of his capture.

Poor Delectable Docile! the parsnip was well nigh extracted from her by this time, and she presented a touching spectacle as she stood before the police sergeant. She, however, gave so plausible an account of her conduct that she was respectfully treated, and promised her liberty as soon as her husband should be forthcoming to corroborate her story. A messenger was accordingly dispatched to Mrs. Barlow's and most fortunately for Mrs. Docile's freedom, and also for the groundlessness, of her suspicions, the bearer of the exciting intelligence of her predicament soon returned, in company with David and his sister.

"My dear Delectable, what does this mean?" exclaimed the dumbfounded husband, breathlessly, as he looked first at his wife, and then at the police sergeant. "For God's sake what has happened?"

Mrs. Docile bade him be quiet while she explained the situation.

"All this for your going out of nights, David Docile," said the subdued wife, half-reproachfully, half-remorsefully, as she finished the story of her adventure.

"And if you hadn't been so suspicious, and made me so uncomfortable," David mildly, yet with a touch of sarcasm, responded, "I shouldn't have been wanted here."

"Well, let bygones be bygones; but you must acknowledge, David Docile, that you have not always shown the consideration due from a respectable man to the family of his bosom."

David did not acknowlege such delinquency, but he willingly dropped the subject, and both wended their way homeward, having first obtained a promise from the police sergeant that the affair should be kept quiet.

Suffice it to say that whatever Mrs. David Docile's faults may be—and a few still cling to her,—jealousy of her husband is not one of them; for haven't we told you "How she was cured?" Cured by the pretty pickle into which her jealousy had plunged her; cured by the salt of a more enlightened judgment; cured by the very ordeal in which she had endeavored to smoke him out; cured, in fact, by the sugar of that happiness which the return of confidence afforded her. Long may she stay cured; and may her story prove a useful warning to all other wives who indulge at home in groundless suspicions that their husbands visit any other sisters than those who are blood relations.

BLACK-MAILING.

How We Are Levied Upon at Fairs and at Weddings.

There is a very great deal of truth in the following which we find in the Cincinnati Times and Chronicle, although by some it may be considered too outspoken:

There exists in society a system of extortion which, though countenanced by custom, is nevertheless very injurious to all who come in contact with it. This may be called social blackmail, and there are very few persons who have not been the victims of oppression in some shape or other. Custom regulates and sanctions many absurdities, but none so barefaced as this. It is levied in such a manner, and practiced so generally, that a person is prevented from resenting the imposition even if he were so inclined. The majority of people tolerate these exactions without even giving the matter a thought, other than that they are so much "out of pocket" by means of them. Those who refuse to pay homage to its dictations are laughed at and called mean, selfish, miserly, by the adherents to this custom. An individual cannot obtain recognition in what is termed good society without yielding to her demands. The same rule applies to the man who wishes to obtain political fame; he must answer all the various calls made upon him, and if he refuses, his chances of rising are very small. He must allow himself to be bled by the leaders as well as the rank and file of the party.

This species of blackmail is more prevalent in some classes of society than in others, each class suffering from this evil in some of the forms it assumes, but the middle class in the broadest sense suffers most from the persecutions which this custom inflicts. The custom has become so firmly established that the combined efforts of all classes will be necessary to accomplish its overthrow, and the majority of people are not willing to enter into a contest against a deep-rooted custom, however injurious to them, unless there are some chances of success. Fashion is one of the powers which upholds and protects the system, and the victims suffer without any outward show of opposition because it is considered fashionable and is practiced by all fashionable people.

The extortion is practiced on a grand scale at all the fairs which are held in the city, and its workings can be seen at any time if the readers should choose to visit one of these expositions. It is considered proper for the fair lady attendants of these gatherings to squeeze as much money as possible out of the pockets of the visitors. None are exempt from the exactions of these persecutors, for they attack every one, the poor as well as the rich, men, women, and even children who chance to visit the bazaar, and they coax and bother the visitors until they accede to their demands in order to get rid of their tormentors. Upon entering a fair the visitors are immediately surrounded by a bevy of young ladies, who commence their attacks regardless of consequences or results. If an individual be of the masculine gender, he is "button-holed" at once by the young lady who chances to see him first, and he is asked to take a chance in this, to buy a ticket for that, to purchase a doll, or try a hand at the grab-bag, to help Mrs. Brown's table or to patronize the undertaking of Mrs. Jones, until he is so completely bewildered that in order to escape his fair persecutor he buys an article from her which is of no possible use to him. He imagines that he has passed through the ordeal and is all right, but he finds himself mistaken, for as soon as the first lady leaves him another takes her place and repeats the same requests. This is repeated by so many of these persecutors that he is forced to leave the fair for want of funds, as it will take a well-filled pocket-book to pass through the ordeal with a feeling of charity. At a large fair as many as twenty young ladies have been seen waiting for their turn to attack a gentleman who was reputed to be wealthy and free with his money. Ladies are not pestered to such a degree as the gentlemen because they understand the *modus operandi*, and will not part with their money so readily as their male friends are apt to do. The business has become such a nuisance that persons of respectability will not attend the fairs at all, and it is the general opinion that a much larger amount would be realized and the fairs would attain to greater success, if this extortion were stopped.

There is scarcely any one who would refuse an invitation to a wedding, yet an invitation to a wedding carries on its face, impressed upon it as plain as the monogram which it bears, the words "social blackmail." A wedding now-a-days means plenty of money and plenty of presents. It requires the recipient not only to be present but to bring a present, and if the parties decline to accede to the first condition they are expected to fulfill the second. There is no expression of love or respect in these gifts; they are purchased and given because they must be; and this both the receiver and giver well understand. There are instances where presents are given out of pure love, but they are so very rare that they are mere drops in the sea of hypocrisy. Persons of moderate means often deprive themselves of some luxury, and even go without some of the necessaries of life, in order to make a present which will equal that of a wealthier guest. The case is by no means exceptional, for the ways and whims of society are a bountiful source of material for the gossip, who generally spread such reports. The Chinese mode of making wedding presents is a great improvement on ours, and the custom might be introduced here with profit. The "Heathen Chinee" sends costly presents of silk; china, and other precious things to his friends on these festive occasions, and they are displayed with great pomp and circumstance, but are never used. They are carefully put away and when the next wedding or feast comes off these presents are sent, and so keep circulating from house to house, very often coming back to the original giver.

AGRICULTURAL.

BERMUDA GRASS.

A Texas correspondent of the Country Gentleman writes: The Bermuda of this section flourishes best on our very heavy, strong, adhesive clay lands, is very nutritious, much more so than anything else we have, but has no bad qualities with us: 1st. It is not of any value for winter pasture. 2d. It will not give up its place when it gets on a piece of ground. It kills shrubbery, trees, flowers and everything that it grows around, and keeps spreading, spreading, spreading, till it is supreme, and takes lawn, garden, orchard, farm, if sufficient time and not enough work is given it. For a summer pasture it is unexcelled. It is rich in valuable matter, it is rapid in growth, and stands tramping and drouth admirably, but otherwise is dreaded here. Those who have it as a yard grass are each and all exterminating it at great expense and trouble, and advising others to let it alone.

ALL ABOUT RAISING WHEAT.

In May, or early in June, I break up the ground well intended for wheat. If it should be stiff sod, I harrow the same way it was plowed. I then allow all the stock I can to run in the field. As soon as possible after harvest I plow again, and also harrow, if needed. In twenty or thirty days I plow for the third time, and harrow smoothly. When the ground is thus properly prepared, I drill in from one to one and a fourth bushels of Egyptian or French red chaff. If the land is thin, I give, as a finishing touch, a top dressing of fine, well rotted stable manure, strewing it on the ground after the seed is drilled in. I have never failed, on this plan, to raise twenty-five, and sometimes as high as forty, bushels per acre on clay land.—Old Farmer in Cin. Gazette.

HARROWING CORN.

A correspondent of the Western Farmer gives the following description of how he harrows his corn:

I commence just before the corn comes up and continue as needed, to keep soil loose and weeds out of sight, until it is so tall the harrow will break it off if used. There is nothing so needful to secure a crop of corn, with our short seasons, as frequent stirring of the soil when it is in its first stages of growth, and no tool will do this so cheaply or so thoroughly in the hill as a rightly constructed harrow. I harrow back and forth till I have my land as I desire. If the corn is rowed both ways of the field, the second harrowing should cross the first, the third, the second, and so on. I have not had a failure in four years with Dent corn on my white, heavy cold soil.

MITES OF CHICKENS.

A correspondent of the Rural World pronounces the following as an effectual remedy:

Take common leaf tobacco as much as the user may think necessary, and make a strong tea, letting it boil some time, so as to get all the strength from the tobacco; then sprinkle the tea all over and about the place where the mites are, and if the first application is not sufficient, use in the same manner a second time; but the first time is almost effectual.

CARE OF YOUNG FRUIT TREES.

Young fruit trees for the first two or three years after transplanting, should, before hard winter sets in, be protected against any undue quantity of water, especially in low situations. This can be best done by making a small hillock of dirt around the stems sufficient to throw off the water and not let it settle about the roots. We have known young trees to be killed by constant emersion in water through most of the winter, and have frequently known them to be stunted, from which many of them never entirely recovered. On the other hand, in summer these trees should have the soil slightly bowled out around them, in order that they may have a more abundant supply of water than they would otherwise obtain. If we expect to be successful in fruit raising we must adopt all means attainable to insure it.—Germantown Telegraph.

THE Foreign Importation at New York last week include such items as these: Champagne, $7,350; wines, $110,757; brandy, $78,406; jewelry, $98,649; watches, $37,241; perfumery, $7,207; cigars, $26,307; fancy goods, $33,352; fans, $3,587; all this, exclusive of over $2,000,000 silks, satins, velvets, and "Dolly Vardens."

HOPE.

Can wisdom lend, with all her heavenly power,
The pledge of joy's anticipated hour?
Ah, no! she dimly sees the fate of man,
Her dim horizon bounded to a span;
Or, if she held an image to the view,
'Tis nature painted too severely true.
With thee, sweet Hope, resides the heavenly light
That pours remotest rapture on the sight.
[Pope.

Love.

I think that love is like a play,
Where tears and smiles are blended;
Or like a faithless April day,
Whose shine with snower is ended;
Like Coinbrook pavement, rather rough;
Like trade, exposed to losses;
And like a Highland plaid, all stuff,
And very full of crosses.—[Praed.

Reason.

I would make
Reason my guide, but she should sometimes sit
Partially by the wayside, while I traced
The masses of the pleasant wilderness
Around me. She should be my counsellor,
But not my tyrant. For the spirit needs
Impulses from a deeper source than hers.
And there are motions in the mind of man
That she must look upon with awe—[Bryant

Longing.

The flowers languish for the blessed light;
For brilliant stars still languishes the night;
The parched furrow languishes for rain;
The sick man longs for a relief from pain;
The orphan child longs for a mother's breast;
The evening languishes for soothing rest.
The morn, impatient, longs to see the sun;
The soldiers long to see the battle won;
The silent, harp longs for the song of chorda,—
And thus languish for affection's words,—
They are to me what light is to the flowers,
My heart refreshing, as soft rain the bowers,
They for my hopes are as the morning sun,
As for the soldier is the battle won,
As is a brilliant star in gloomy night,
As to the wanderer his cottage light—
A sweet repose for my prolonged unrest,
And for my orphaned heart a mother's breast;
For my soul's sorrow a sweet litany,
And for its love a heavenly harmony.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT ANTIOCH.

Awful Loss of Life—A Large Number of Dead in Numerous Villages.

Letters are published in the English papers from the Rev. W. Brown Keer, late harbor Chaplain at Bombay, describing the recent earthquake at Antioch. In the first, which is dated Antioch, April 4, Mr. Keer says:

A severe shock of earthquake was felt here yesterday, precisely at 8 A. M., English reckoning, or shortly before 2 in the day, Turkish time. The house in which I was was shaken violently to and fro for four or five seconds, or, as one gentleman thinks, even more. A stove weighing nearly a hundredweight was overturned; the walls of stone and plaster, with woodwork and beams, were cracked, and the plaster fell on all sides. Books were thrown from the cases, and a clock hurled from a bracket on the wall into an armchair a few feet distant, without breaking the glass case or the clock works. Outside the house walls fell, the narrow streets (only about twelve or fifteen feet wide, and some less) being literally blocked up for long distances with the ruins of fallen houses, and a dense crowd of dust arose on all sides. Men, women, and children ran hither and thither, wailing their own hurts or the loss of relatives. I went down to the bridge, southwest of the city, about two hours after—at 10 o'clock A. M.—and saw many dead persons brought out of the city and laid out for burial. Later, I counted fifteen new graves, all close by each other. Looking toward the town, ruins could be seen in all directions. Several aqueducts were broken, and telegraph poles were thrown down and the wires broken. The Greek Church, a strong stone-arched structure, built only a few years ago, and capable of holding 500 or 600 persons, was utterly ruined—one side and the entire roof are gone. The American Protestant Church and premises are also greatly injured, and four persons of their small community were killed, though the Mission families are all safe. The number of killed and injured cannot be ascertained with any approach to accuracy, and, of course, flying rumors are abundant, one man saying that he thought there must be 1,000 killed, while another said 500, and a third 250, which is perhaps, within the truth. The city contains from 12,000 to 15,000 persons, it is said, but no accurate census exists. There was time from the beginning of the first shock to its close for many to escape the falling houses or walls, and during its continuance two or three persons in the house where I write walked across the room and (not very quickly) down stairs while the shock lasted. Several smaller and lighter shocks occurred for an hour or two afterwards, but not sufficiently strong to shake down buildings. The shocks have continued at intervals through the night, and another more distinct and wave-like was felt to shake the house, with a loud, hollow rumbling noise, about 6:30 this morning. The first shock yesterday was immediately preceded by a rumbling and creaking of the joints of the window and door frames, to which a louder noise, like thunder, succeeded, and then walls and buildings fell. Several mines are cracked, but all yet stands, though some of the arched caravanserieis and baths near them are fallen. The old Roman bridge of four arches is rent in several pieces until the water can be seen through it from above; a part of the parapet wall has also been shaken off, and the arch above the city door at its east end has been hurled down and lies almost whole. Much damage has been done to houses in the lower part of the town, and many of the inhabitants are now to be seen encamping around in the fields or plain.

In another letter, dated Alexandretta, April 9, the writer says.

I returned to Antioch yesterday, and came on to this place, about thirty-five miles, to-day. There is little harm done north of Antioch compared with the south side of the valley. Alexandretta was shaken, but no stones fell. Beylan, in the mountain pass (Pylæ Syriæ), is also almost uninjured. The shocks have continued in and around the south of Antioch at irregular intervals of from a few minutes to two or three hours. The wind has been strong to-day, and I have not observed one, but yesterday two or three shocks were strong enough to make the men run from the walls of houses which they were pulling down or excavating for furniture or goods. One man told me he counted forty-four shocks within twenty-four hours after the first one which I can well believe. They were all accompanied by a noise like distant thunder or artillery and produced a tremor of the ground; but no fresh ruin has, I believe, been made by any of them except the first great shock about 8 A. M., of the 3d inst. That shock one describes, not inaptly, as shaking the house just as a horse shakes himself in harness when loosed from a journey, and then came a shower of stones falling walls, and roofs. Many of the houses—indeed, nearly all around Suadia and around Bitias—have fallen, and large boulders from the mountain kicked down some few trees. The house of Dr. Yates, used as a mission school in Suadia, is in ruins, but the inmates were all saved. The house of the late Consul Barker is entirely destroyed, the man who kept it narrowly escaping with his life. The Protestant Mission Chapel at Bitias forms a singular exception; not a stone of it has fallen, though the native pastor's house and others around were levelled to the ground. "We are all safe *sol-hamd-u-lillah*" (thanks be to God), said the pastor when I inquired for his family. Not so, however, in other cases. Some families have lost two or three of their number, and several are dead in every villiage to the south as far as Seleucia. The number of dead in Antioch is as yet unknown. I met the Roman Catholic pastor yesterday among the ruins and asked him how many he thought were killed. His reply, in French, was, "God only knows; probably over a thousand." The opinion of the Rev. P. O. Powers, the excellent and respected American missionary, who has labored in Turkey for more than thirty-five years, was that a thousand was probably nearer the number of lives lost than any other.

VARIETIES.

THE Racine Journal calls the Liberals a "hell-bound crew." The editor is also Postmaster.

THE latest style at fashionable funerals, in New York, is for the pall-bearers to wear full dress suits with white kid glove.

MR. JAMES R. RANDALL, author of "Maryland, My Maryland," has become a member of the Mobile Register editorial staff.

THIRTEEN births are recorded to have taken place on board the steamer Scandinavian, on her recent trip from Liverpool to Quebec.

"PATENT outsiders" have gotten a Georgia Democratic newspaper into trouble. They were furnished by a Radical firm of the North, and the Georgia editor didn't examine them closely.

A BRIGHT little girl at Milton, Wisconsin, having been desired to write a sentence introducing the word "carrion," presented the following to her teacher: "Bad children often carrion in church when they ought to be quiet."

A CITIZEN of Gosport, Ind., the other night, mistook his wife's yeast bottle for his favorite brown jug, and took a "long pull and a strong pull" therefrom. He is now regarded as a rising man.

A BUFFALO clergyman, the Rev. Wilcoot Colkins, preached on "moving day." His text was from 2d Samuel, 7th chap. and the 10th verse: "I will appoint a place for my people, Israel, and plant them that they may dwell in a place of their own, and move no more."

A SAVANNAH negro died one day last week, but came to life again the same evening, to the great indignation of the mourners. The next morning he died a second time, and, in order to avoid any repetition of the former *contretemps*, they buried him before dinner.

IT is customary in England on the death of a person, for his family to send memorial cards to his friends and relations, stating the age and birthplace of the deceased, and the date of his death. The friends of the man recently hung, at Lincoln, for the murder of his wife, not to be behind hand in the fashion, issued cards to his memory, avoiding, however, any mention of the manner of his death, and concluding with a glowing eulogy of his many virtues.

ACCORDING to latest Parisian advices, the city is busily preparing for the coming season. The streets are being repaved, the asphalts renewed, trees have everywhere been replanted, the Rue Royale no longer presents any of the sad traces of the incendiary, the Place de la Concorde is being replaced stone by stone, and the Arc de Triomphe will soon have forgotten the "rural bombs." The Bois has recovered its former beauty, and the Champs Elysees are thronged daily.

THE people of Japan are making rapid progress in their efforts to shake off old customs. On the 9th of April a great national fair was opened in the sacred city of Kioto, and for the space of fifty days foreigners were to have free permission to visit the city, go where they pleased in it without restraint, and to exhibit their goods. This is regarded by foreign residents of Japan as an important step toward the final and complete abandonment of the old policy of exclusiveness which has so long been characteristic of that country.

A NUMBER of clerks in St. Louis have organized a co-operative real-estate association. The plan is to obtain 100 members, who will each pay an initation fee of $5 and a weekly due of $1. When $5,000 is raised they intend to buy a piece of land within the city limits, subdivide it, sell the subdivisions to the highest bidders among their number, and then repeat the operation until each one of them has a lot. Then the same scheme is to be followed in relation to building, until the benefits of the association culminate in giving every one of its members a home free from incumbrance. The scheme is perfectly feasible, and, if managed honestly and intelligently, is sure to succeed.

LADIES, ATTENTION! A neat, clean, fresh-aired, sweet, cheerful, well-arranged house exerts a moral influence over its inmates, and makes the members of a family peaceable and considerate of each other's feelings and happiness. The connection is obvious between the state of mind thus produced and respect for others, and for those higher duties and obligations which no law can enforce. On the contrary, a filthy, squalid, noxious dwelling, in which none of the decencies of life are observed, contributes to make its inhabitants selfish, sensual and regardless of the the feelings of others; and the constant indulgence such passions renders them reckless an brutal.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 25, 1872.

THE conferees from Union, Snyder, Perry and Northumberland counties met at Sunbury on the 8th inst. and elected Mr. DUNBAR of Perry as the Senatorial delegate from that district and instructed him for Gen. CASS for Governor.

To place the proper estimate upon the interview reported yesterday by the Associated Press dispatches, between a reporter and Mr. STOREY of the Chicago *Times*, who is also a member of the Democratic National Committee, it should be understood that the Chicago *Times* has advocated Judge DAVIS for the Presidency ever since he was nominated by the Labor Reformers at Columbus and that it also did its level best and failed to secure the endorsement of that nomination by the Liberals at Cincinnati.

AND so the announcement that Senator HENDRICKS had committed himself to GREELEY and BROWN turns out to be a little previous. We believed there was some mistake about it and the dispatch printed yesterday to the effect that he "will be governed by the action of the Democratic National Convention" places the matter in its proper light. We feel warranted in saying that this is also the position of Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, notwithstanding the reports that he has "come out" in favor of the Cincinnati nominees.

THE *World* of Saturday publishes a list of forty-five leading Democratic newspapers in favor of a straight Democratic Presidential ticket; eighty-eight in favor of awaiting the action of the Baltimore Convention, and proposing to support its nominees, whoever they be, and twenty-nine in favor of the Cincinnati nominees. By reference to the extracts from Democratic papers in another column, it will be seen that in Western Pennsylvania alone, there is almost as many Democratic papers in favor of a straight ticket as is embraced in the *World's* list.

AN exchange says:

"CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, is represented as expressing himself confident the Democrats would make no nomination. He did not see why they should. If they assist the liberals in electing a President, why, then, said Mr. CLAY, 'we can afford to assist them to elect their men for Congress. With a liberal President, we will have a liberal Congress.'"

This if true is as it should be. Certainly no liberal ought to ask the support of Democrats for their Presidential candidate until they are willing to vote for the candidates of the Democratic party for Congress and State offices.

ALL hail to the Democratic weekly press of Western Pennsylvania. It makes us feel proud to find them standing up squarely and battling almost to a man for our grand old party. As yet we have received but one (and that is a daily) journal that even squints toward accepting the "new schute." They are for Democracy *straight* and no tangling alliances whereby our organization is to be impared or forced to take a back seat, and especially so, unless satisfactory arrangements should be concluded by which GREELEY Liberals will support Democratic State and Congressional nominees. We shall, ere long, reproduce their utterances on the present situation.

THE Philadelphia *Press* has this:

A note received at this office last night says:

The other papers publish the annexed list with copy of notice of meeting for organization as sent to each member by to-night's mail, as an item of news. We expect your paper to do as much.

The expectation is in vain. The "annexed list" is a roll of the Republican State Central Committee, with the post-office address of each member. As a compliment to these gentlemen we might print it, but as an "item of news," never.

The *Press* is right. There is a great deal too much "dead head" advertising done by the political press. The editor has the same right to expect and get pay for his wares as do those who print tickets, paint banners, furnish music, etc. It is his stock in trade.

OUR wise cotemporary, the *Commercial*, moralizes in the following strain concerning the Democracy and the action of the National Committee:

If the Democrats mean to acquiesce in Mr. GREELEY they should not have called a convention, but have done the thing at once. If a committee of thirty men could not decide in favor of him by declining to call a convention, how much better will it be with the convention itself, composed, as it will be, of more than six hundred delegates? The place for Mr. GREELEY to win his first victory over the Democrats was the committee,—failing in this, he has lost a point. It is said that had Mr. ADAMS been the nominee, the committee would have taken the responsibility, and no convention been called.

A better knowledge of Democratic customs would have saved the *Commercial* from a blunder, which is hardly excusable under any circumstances. The duty of the Democratic National Committee was a plain one; namely, to select the time and place for holding the National Convention. That done their mission ceased. They neither possess nor claim the right to dictate to the Democracy what shall be done. That they do for themselves through their representatives in Convention. Such a proceeding as the *Commercial* hints at is perfectly *au fait* with the Radical party, composed of GRANT'S office-holders, but obtains no favor in the eyes of the free and untrammelled Democracy.

BALTIMORE AND THE SOUTH.

That a diversity of opinion exists as to what should be done by the Baltimore Convention, is apparent; but these differences of opinion are not of that character which is irreconcilable. On the contrary they are based upon grounds of reason, and if properly considered will ultimately contribute much to the wisdom of the deliberations and conclusions of the representative delegates of the National Democracy.

The general and almost unanimous drift of the sentiment among the leading Democratic journals of the Northern States is in favor of the nomination of a Democratic ticket by the Baltimore Convention. On the other hand, there is a very respectable portion of the Democratic and Conservative press in the South, in favor of ratifying the nomination of GREELEY and BROWN

That their opinions are entitled to consideration no one will deny, but that they should control the action of the Baltimore Convention, to the exclusion of other men's views, no sensible man will pretend. Men's opinions are simply to be thrown into the balance at that Convention, as at all other wisely conducted Conventions, and the inclination of the beam will indicate where the weight of the popular opinion is to be found.

It may not be impossible,—though we do not regard it as probable—that a majority of the delegates at Baltimore may be of the opinion that Mr. GREELEY is the man. We presume that the people of the South will instruct their representatives as to their wishes, and that these representatives will fairly try to present their wishes. The same will be true of the North and West.

But nothing should be done upon impulse. If sober judgment and unbiased deliberations were ever necessary at a Democratic Convention, it is pre-eminently the case at this time. There are many things to be taken into consideration, before Mr. GREELEY is adopted as the candidate of the Democracy, all of which will no doubt receive careful attention by the Democratic masses between this and the 9th of July.

Elsewhere we publish an extract from the *World*, in which it will be seen that in one very important matter at least, Mr. GREELEY must clearly define his position, before self-respecting Democrats can even seriously reflect upon the subject of supporting him. There are certain political defects which cannot be cured by popular impulse, which, however ardent it may be in the beginning, soon becomes reflective. If Mr. GREELEY could not under any circumstances contribute anything to the success of the Democracy, then under no circumstances can the Democracy aid him. There is no merit in defeating one enemy by joining forces with another equally implacable and unrelenting. Alliance implies mutual advantages to the contracting powers, not that one shall do all the fighting and the other receive all the honors and accruing advantages. If we are to continue under the rule of the Philistines, it matters little who is the chief of the clan.

We take it for granted that before the Democracy will consent to support Mr. GREELEY, they must have the assurance of his Republican friends that they in turn will contribute to the success of the Democratic State and Congressional tickets. Unless such an assurance is given, the three million Democratic voters of the country will test the virtue of their own political professions in a manner worthy the ancient renown of the party.

These and many other things we might mention, must and will receive the consideration of the Democratic masses between this and the Baltimore Convention, and just as they are solved favorably or unfavorably for the Democracy will be the decision of that Convention.

For the Democratic Convention to accept Mr. GREELEY without a clear understanding as to the contingent matters hinted at, would be political suicide and would no doubt result in a fatal division of the party. This we would deplore and deprecate; consequently, we are all the more anxious that the Convention shall act wisely and understandingly, and then its action can be endorsed and sustained unanimously by the Democracy, a consummation above all other to be most devoutedly wished for.

POOR SOMERSET.

We are glad to notice that a movement has already been set on foot to relieve the sufferers by the late terrible and disastrous fire in the town of Somerset. In proportion to the population and other surrounding circumstances, this fire is equal to the great Chicago holocaust. This movement to extend aid to the people of Somerset is deserving of the warmest co-operation of our citizens and we bespeak for them a hearty response to the appeal. All persons desiring to contribute of their means should call upon Mayor BLACKMORE or such Committees of Relief as may be announced through the public prints. The President of the Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington road, Mr. HUGHART, comes promptly forward and tenders a free transportation of all supplies. Money and the necessaries of life are what are required. Let the humane work go on till all necessities are relieved.

THE PRESIDENCY.

"About this time look out for predictions concerning the Presidency." Consequently, we will venture upon one ourselves. Below we give the number of electorial votes in each State, with the Democratic and Republican majorities in 1870 upon the State tickets, or on the Congressional vote, when State tickets were not run. States marked * voted at general elections in 1869. Marked † voted in 1871.

STATES.	1872. Elect. Vote.	1870. Dem. Maj.	1870. Rep. Maj.
Alabama	9	1,771	.....
Arkansas	6	.....	2,712
California*	6	8,661	.....
Connecticut	6	843	.....
Delaware	3	2,476	.....
Florida	3	228	.....
Georgia	11	26,863	.....
Illinois†	21	.....	27,020
Indiana	14	2,568	.....
Iowa†	11	.....	41,264
Kansas	5	.....	20,162
Kentucky	12	36,976	.....
Louisiana	7	.....	24,477
Maine	7	.....	9,506
Maryland	8	15,135	.....
Massachusetts	13	.....	9,667
Michigan	11	.....	16,785
Minnesota	5	.....	14,988
Mississippi	8	.....	33,089
Missouri	15	41,038	.....
Nebraska	3	.....	2,478
Nevada	3	1,052	.....
New Hampshire†	4	857	.....
New Jersey†	9	6,007	.....
New York	34	29,730	.....
North Carolina	10	4,221	.....
Ohio†	22	.....	20,168
Oregon	3	631	.....
Pennsylvania†	28	.....	14,490
Rhode Island	4	.....	4,198
South Carolina	7	.....	33,334
Tennessee	11	37,479	.....
Texas†	8	22,084	.....
Vermont	4	.....	21,309
Virginia	11	18,351	.....
West Virginia	5	2,123	9,391
Wisconsin†	10	.....	.....
Totals	357		
Necessary to a choice	179		

From this it will be seen that at general elections since 1868, and generally in 1870, when Congressmen were elected, and when party lines were closely drawn, twenty States, representing 185 electoral votes, were carried for the Democratic party, six more than is necessary to elect. Of the twenty States in the Democratic column, three,—California, Connecticut and New Hampshire, representing sixteen electoral votes may be said to be doubtful, and giving Connecticut and New Hampshire to the Republicans and California to the Democrats would be a fair division. The remaining seventeen States in the Democratic column are reliably Democratic. This would then leave the apparent strength of the two parties thus; Democratic 177 electoral votes; Republican, 180 electoral votes.

But on the other hand Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, Arkansas and Pennsylvania, embracing 52 electoral votes are doubtful for the Republican party. Either of them going with the Democratic States will elect the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, whoever he may be. The vote as represented above, is so nearly divided between the Democratic and Republican parties, that a diversion of 20 per cent of the latter's vote, upon the second Republican candidate, would carry at least twenty-seven of the States for the Democratic candidate.

We give this simply as an index of the political situation as it now stands, pending the final action of the Democratic National Convention. Upon its action, and upon the eventual determination of of the Liberal and Administration wings of the Republican party, of course, will depend the results of the canvass. With the three parties in the field upon clearly defined issues, there can be but little doubt as to the final result. But whether the fight will be a triangular one, is a question to be solved only in the future.

READ IT.

We cheerfully give place to the letter of JAS. D. HANCOCK, Esq., of Franklin, Pa., in regard to the so called "suppressed" letter of Gen. CASS and the South Improvement monopoly that reached us yesterday; and which we unhesitatingly pronounce a straight forward, manly statement, and one that must acquit Mr. HANCOCK, a personal friend of Gen. M'CALMONT, of any suspicion, if any existed, of his connection with the suppression of the letter to which he refers. We commend the communication to every Democrat, and hope that those few journals that have misrepresented Mr. CASS in this matter will see the propriety of laying it before their readers.

THIS FIXES IT.

A Washington special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, says:

The very generally credited statement that ex-Senator Hendricks and Hon. George H. Pendleton had declared in favor of the Cincinnati ticket turns out, after all, to be a mistake. To-day a letter was received by a Democratic member of the House from Mr. Hendricks, in which he speaks of the nominations at Cincinnati as a great public calamity, and declares that he can not support them. Word to the same effect comes from Mr. Pendleton, in a letter to another member.

And one to the Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle*, says:

A telegram was also received from George H. Pendleton to the effect that he expects to abide by the result of the Democratic National Convention, and the report that he has committed himself to the Greeley nomination is untrue.

IF the Radicals abandon GRANT they do so under the inspiration of fear, and such action will convey no evidence of a sincere purpose to repent and reform.

THE Washington *Patriot* says:

Judge David Davis replied to the nomination made by the Labor Reform Convention at Columbus, Ohio, that "the Chief Magistracy of the Republic should neither be sought nor declined by an American citizen." The statement now being circulated by his opponents that he has withdrawn from the canvass, is, we believe, without authority or foundation.

WILL GRANT BE THROWN OVER?

The question as to the probable withdrawal of President GRANT from the canvass, which was mooted some time since, was for a considerable time regarded as rather unreliable, but more recently it has been reduced to one of decided seriousness.

On Tuesday last there was a grand convocation of the Administration magnates at the marble-room of the Capitol, embracing such pure and pious patriots, as ZACH CHANDLER, COLFAX, EDMUNDS, MORTON, CONKLING, WILSON and Col. FORNEY. There were two general propositions discussed. First, how shall Mr. GREELEY and his friends be treated? Second, how shall the Republican party be most certainly united?

As to the first proposition, the gentle EDMUNDS and the dovelike CHANDLER, were emphatic in their declarations. They were in favor of setting a price upon Mr. GREELEY'S political head, arm the young chiefs of Radicalism with scalping knives and set them upon the track of the Farmer of Chappaqua.

In the estimation of CHANDLER, Mr. GREELEY and his friends are traitors of the deepest dye and should be destroyed by the most relentless mode of warfare. "War to the knife and the knife to the hilt," was the motto of EDMUNDS and CHANDLER, but certain others of the conferees were less sanguinary, and were inclined to favor a peace policy. "It won't do any good to attack Mr. GREELEY," said WILSON; "the Democrats, may nominate their own ticket, and in that event Mr. GREELEY and his supporters could return to the Radical fold and reunite the party. We can oppose their course but we need not abuse their leaders and candidates. We may yet welcome GREELEY as the prodigal son." COLFAX agreed to this view of the case, as did the politic Col. FORNEY who insinuated that ULYSSES himself counselled peace. This did the business. CHANDLER and EDMUNDS no longer permitted their minds to run on tomahawks and scalping knives, but had visions of the pipes of peace.

The formal order was drawn up and will be forwarded at once to the Radical organs throughout the country instructing them to withold their ponderous blows. The "oldest" which the next morning after the Cincinnati Convention, rivalled an African lion in its howling denunciations of Mr. GREELEY, will now roar as gently as a sucking dove, and tell pretty stories as to how it used to sit at GREELEY'S inspired feet, and drink the waters of political truth.

As to the second question, which is one that involves the disintegration of the Radical party, the discussion of it took a different and more important shape. Mr. WILSON took it for granted that if the Democratic National Convention adopted the Cincinnati nominees, there would be but little if any hope of GRANT'S election, as it would undoubtedly carry over all the Southern States to Mr. GREELEY. But the general drift of the opinion of those present was that *the only way to keep the party together was to get Grant to withdraw* and to nominate some other man at Philadelphia, who could unite the party and take away the recalcitrant Republicans from GREELEY. It was broadly intimated that GRANT was ready to withdraw in case the Democrats should unite upon GREELEY.

But just how GRANT is to ascertain that the Democrats would unite on GREELEY is not explained. The Philadelphia Convention, which will be called upon to nominate GRANT or some one else, meets on the 5th of June, whereas the Democratic Convention at Baltimore does not assemble until the 9th of of July. But very freely was the opinion expressed at this conference, that no risks should be taken at Philadelphia and that such a nomination should be made as would perfectly harmonize all the discordant elements of Radicalism.

Mr. CHANDLER dissented from this view of the matter and insisted upon GRANT'S nomination at all hazards. We are inclined, also, to the belief that Mr. CHANDLER'S view of the case will be the successful one. We, as yet, fail to see any reason why GRANT should not be nominated at Philadelphia. It is true that the wisest men in the party are anxious to have GRANT retire and put some other man in his place. But they will not control it, and as it is a question of bread and butter with the office-holders, they will take the risk and give the nomination to GRANT.

As to the question of making Mr. GREELEY the Democratic candidate, we do not apprehend that the Radical managers need trouble themselves deeply about that. Cincinnati has done its work. Philadelphia will soon do its and then Baltimore will complete the political edifices of the campaign of 1872. There will be three choices for the people, and they will no doubt select wisely from them.

THE GAG TO BE APPLIED.

By reference to the proceedings in Congress on Wednesday, it will be seen that the partisans of GRANT are endeavoring to lay the ropes so that they will be able to control the coming elections in the Southern States. The first step in this direction was taken in the Senate by Mr. KELLOGG, who called up the bill providing that the Presidential election in Louisiana shall be held on the same day with the State election, the first Monday in November. He said the object of the bill was to avoid the trouble and expense of two elections in succession.

The real object of the bill, however, is too plain to be mistaken. It is simply to put the Presidential election under the control of that peculiar carpet-bag machinery which utterly prevents a free election and puts all the power in the hands of the minority.

Mr. TRUMBULL, Liberal Republican, in discussing the bill said that Mr. MORTON admitted that the bill was designed to indirectly control the Presidential election, and had stated the object of the bill was to place the election under the protection of Congress, and he asked where Congress got authority to interfere with the Presidential election in the face of the express provisions of the Constitution, that it is to be held in each State in such a manner as the Legislature thereof may direct. He knew what the protection spoken of by Mr. MORTON might mean. It might be the protection afforded by the Presidential fiat suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the presence of the military power at places of elections. He was in favor of an honest election by a free people, and for that reason he was opposed to the unconstitutional action contemplated by this Congressional interference and supervision.

Congress has about as much right to interfere as to the times of holding elections in Louisiana, as it has with the elections in Pennsylvania. We presume that the experiment is to be tried with regard to Louisiana, and if the Administration members of Congress can succeed in changing the time of holding the Presidential election there, the next thing will be to change the time in other States and have them held under such circumstances as will insure GRANT an easy victory. That this is in contemplation we fully believe, but we earnestly think that the experiment will finally fail to succeed. We rather incline to the belief that such attempts at despotic interference will stir the people up to effective resistance.

WILL HE ACCEPT OR DECLINE?

This is the question asked Mr. GREELEY by the N. Y. *World* and it is one that should be answered now and not delayed until after the meeting of the Democratic National Convention. The *World* says:

His article yesterday seems to be a notification to the Democratic party that he will not remain in a position to divide the Republican vote, unless it will inure to his personal advancement. This "heads I win, tails you lose" game will not answer. Mr. Greeley must either decline the Cincinnati nomination and with it all hopes of a Democratic endorsement, or he must accept it without Democratic pledges, leaving the Democratic party free to act according to its sense of the public good without any entanglements. When he virtually threatens to fall back into the ranks of Grant's supporters unless the Democratic party will nominate him, he puts himself in a position in which no judicious friend would wish to see him. Does he still feel bound by the declaration put forth in the *Tribune* of April 10? That declaration was in the following language:

1. *If there shall be Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President in the field, we purpose to support that Republican ticket which seems most likely to succeed.*

2. If the main issue in the canvass shall be Protection against Free Trade, we shall (no matter as to the candidates) be found on the side of Protection.

3. But if, (as we hope and expect) there shall be two Republican tickets, and none other, presented with any hope of success, we shall favor that one whose election will be, in our judgment, most likely to promote economy in public expenditure, purity in legislation and in administration, substantial unanimity in upholding for all citizens a complete equality of rights under the law, and hasten the return of fraternal concord and mutual good will between those who were arrayed against each other in sanguinary strife throughout our great civil war.

If Mr. Greeley still adheres to the purpose then expressed, he has bound himself to support Grant if the Democratic party nominates a ticket. He thus stands in the unenviable position of soliciting Democratic votes against Grant, and at the same time threatening to support Grant himself unless those Democratic votes are given to him. It is due to himself and to all parties that Mr. Greeley should unequivocally define his position. *He must make it clear that he will not support Grant in any event, before self-respecting Democrats can even consider the question* of indorsing him in their National Convention.

THE blundering of our chuckle-headed President in regard to the Alabama claims is thus referred to by the Republican Cincinnati *Commercial*:

The President is in an unpleasant fix in respect to the English treaty. The utterly untenable claim put into the "case" as presented at Geneva, for "consequential damages," will prevent the fair and honorable settlement of our difficulties with England. The "case" was prepared by Bancroft Davis, and neither the President nor Secretary of State seems to have known or cared anything about it. The claim for consequential damages is absurd on its face. It is in effect that the British Government should pay the expenses of our war after the battle of Gettysburg, the plea being that the continuation of the war was a consequence of the presence on the ocean of rebel privateers built, manned and fitted out in England. Of course, the English would not pay any such sum if it was awarded by a thousand arbitrators, and they do not propose to consent even to the consideration of such a "case." The claim thrust into our case by Bancroft Davis is as preposterous as it would be for the Emperor of Germany to insist that we, having sold arms to the French, protracted the Franco German war, which logically ended at the battle of Sedan, and are responsible for all expenses after that date.

The insertion of the claim for consequential damages in our case was not statemanship, but charletanry. In the shape in which things are, the treaty will not prove a success. The real Alabama claims will not be paid, and the country will not get out of the muddle without discredit. This is the result of the inexperience in civil affairs of the President, combined with an unhappy habit of inattention to public business. Within a few days there has been an awakening in high places to the importance of this matter, even in a Presidential campaign, but it is too late to repair damages.

THAT "SUPPRESSED" LETTER.

The South Improvement Monopoly and General Cass—Letter from Jas. D. Hancock, Esq.

FRANKLIN, May 7th 1872.

To the Editor of The Post.

I feel constrained, at last, to answer the question which for the past ten days, has, with many insinuations against the honesty of my motives been proposed by your own and other newspapers throughout the State as to the reason why I "suppressed" a certain letter from General Cass to me. As many of the articles contained in the other newspapers have been zealously copied into THE POST, I presume you have adopted the not always kind sentiments contained therein.

As the letter of General Cass was actually published before these articles appeared, I suppose that by your question if properly proposed, you really desire to learn why I delayed the publication of that letter, and that the word "suppressed" somewhat *exaggerates* the extent of your request. This question I could have easily answered, but hoped that a few days endurance would render unnecessary the unpleasant duty of a public personal explanation.

That explanation is as follows:

The South, or Southern Improvement Company, a combination of certain individuals and all the main lines of railroad running into this section, threatened with ruin the entire population of several counties, who were either directly or indirectly dependent upon the production of oil. They in turn became inflamed with just resentment, held vast mass meetings, organized societies, and prepared in all legitimate ways to oppose the monster by which they were threatened. With this feeling I had a hearty sympathy; and believing from past knowledge that Gen. Cass, a distinguished citizen, and at that time conceded candidate of the Democratic party for Governor of the State, was in fact opposed to such combinations, and that by his co-operation with and his influence in favor of the oil producers, he could on the one hand insure the destruction of the dreaded combination, and on the other add materially to his popularity, and dissipate such prejudices as would naturally exisit against him by reason of his connection with certain railroads, I wrote to him and requested him to actively interpose against the South Improvement Company, of the character and history of which I gave him a detailed statement. This, and this only, was the subject of my letter, as it was the only and vital issue before the people here.

In his reply, heretofore published, Gen. Cass stated that he was not a member of the South Improvement Company or any other transportation company doing business in the oil regions, and expressed his belief that as in the past, so in the future, combinations to control any leading article of trade would fail, and his hope that we might gain the *right:* but denied all knowledge of the character and intentions of the combination. I was fully satisfied of the direction of his sentiments in our favor, but in view of the fact that I had fully stated the view entertained in the oil region of the origin, history and character of the company, and the fact that this alone formed the object of all thought, discussion and effort here, I doubted whether it would be expedient at once to publish his letter, and thereupon submitted it to several leading gentlemen, who were friends of General Cass. They all concurred in thinking it inexpedient to publish it; first, because, while the sentiments expressed were faultless, it was silent upon the real issue, to wit: the South Improvement Company, and might not, therefore, be well received by our people; second, because the name of Gen. Cass had not been mentioned in connection with our troubles, except by his friends, who feared the effect upon his election, and who feared that this publication would, by forcing him before our people prematurely, make him a prominent object of attack. I therefore decided to withold the publication of the letter at least for the present, and at once notified Gen. Cass of my intention, giving the principal reason therefore, but, at the same time, authorizing him to have the correspondence published, if he himself deemed it expedient. In a reply to this letter dated March 30th, 1872, Gen. Cass not only nowhere objects to my decision to withold his letter from publication, but says that he has no wish to appear in print, because he don't see that he could do any good or mitigate any evil. Very properly the whole matter was left to my discretion. I was not bound to publish it. If I witheld it he could not be injured, because the matter lay between us only. If I published it, I was bound to exercise an honest discretion, and nothing more.

It will be remembered that up to this time there was no definite opposition to Gen. Cass in this region, about this time the opposition his friends here had feared began to make itself felt. Yet from this time on, I never received from Gen. Cass, or any of his friends the slightest intimation that the publication of his letter was desired, until on the morning of the 18th of April, ult., I accidentiall found in the Pittsburgh *Leader*, an account of an interview with an employee of Gen. Cass in which it was stated that there was a letter in the hands of a gentleman in this region which, if published would satisfactorily explain his position. I immediately reconsidered my previous decision, and partly from the apparent desire of the friends of Gen. Cass, and partly because the South Improvement company being nearly forgotten, I thought it the most proper time for publication, I sent the letter the same day to the Titusville *Courier*. This was six days before the meeting of the Venango County Democratic Committee, and a week before that of the Crawford County Committee. The editor of the *Courier* can attest my extreme anxiety for its immediate publication.

The above is a full answer to the question proposed, and amounts simply to this: that in the exercise of an honest discretion, and at a time when it would most benefit him, I gave the letter of Gen. Cass to the printer for publication. For the consideration thus shown I have received the thanks of General Cass himself. He knows that, though a warm personal friend of Gen. McCalmont, I have, so far as pertained to my trust, faithfully performed it; and with the assurance of his regards, I could afford for a time to endure the misrepresentations of his over zealous friends and supporters.

Truly Yours,

JAS. D. HANCOCK.

HEY-diddle diddle,
GRANT'S in a fiddle,
And BOUTWELL is ready to jump through the moon;
The Liberals laugh
To see the sport,
And BUTLER will surely run off with the spoon.

FAITHFUL AND TRUE.

The Voice of the Democratic Press of Western Pennsylvania.

The following extracts taken from the Democratic journals of Western Pennsylvania, that have reached us up to this writing, need no explanation at our hands—they speak for themselves:

The Democratic Party Should go Straight Ahead.

[Western Press, Mercer Co.]

At Cincinnati they sought not the sympathy of Democrats but addressed all their action to procuring the most respectable and honest element of their own ranks. To be sure they would like to have individual Democratic recruits—(and here, by the way, is an excellent chance for our Democratic trading politicians) but they want no alliance with the Democratic party—no inundation of Democrats into the political house so laboriously built up and furnished by Greeley and his friends.

This action at Cincinnati has split the Republican party in twain. It cannot be re-united, and the Democrats have only to go straight ahead in their accustomed path, without an alliance or affiliation with either of the hostile hosts, to receive from the people a constitutional commission to administer their public affairs. That they will do so, seems not only eminently proper but a political necessity.

So far as we are concerned we propose to answer here and now. Our opinion, may be that of but one man, but the short future will test its correctness. The Democratic party, under the present condition of affairs, will not support Horace Greeley.

A Straight Democratic Ticket.

[Brookville Jeffersonian, Jefferson Co.]

For the Democracy of Jefferson county we can answer, that they are in favor of a regular Democratic nomination, not only for President, but for the full ticket. They are not in favor of any movement that may tend to break up or impair their cherished organization. They do not wish to take any part in the fight now taking place in the Republican party. They on the contrary are in favor of taking advantage of the split, and while they are fighting among themselves, to steadily move on to a sweeping victory in which the honors have not to be divided.

Not The Candidate of The Democracy.

[Waynesburg Messenger, Greene Co.]

This is certainly a ticket of which the Liberal Republicans may well be proud, and around which they may rally with the utmost enthusiasm. The candidates are able, honest and independent, and such as honest Republicans can support without a blush or a doubt. *But they are not the candidates for the Democratic party.* We want able, honest, independent men, but we want them selected from our own household of faith, and while any Democrat would doubtless greatly prefer the election of Greeley and Brown to a continuation of the present rotten Grant dynasty, they will with united voice, we believe, declare for a ticket, composed of able, pure, straightforward Democrats. At least such is our choice, and will continue to be, until the National Convention decides against us, which we have no idea will ever do.

The Proper Course.

[Pennsylvania Argus, Westmoreland Co.]

Our absence from home prevented us from "saying our say" in regard to this new departure from the ranks of the Republican party. The following suggestions, which we find in the West Chester (Pa.) *Jeffersonian*, so fully corroborates our ideas, that we give them as such:

The proper course for the Democracy to pursue is to adhere to their time honored principles and place in the field men of high moral character and strict integrity, devotedly and sincerely attached to them. When the Democracy split in the Charleston Convention the Radicals fused with neither party, but went earnestly to work and elected Lincoln. Let us do likewise. Leave the corrupt and reform Republicans alone to fight out their own battles and let us attend to our own affairs.

Demands a Democratic Ticket.

[Johnstown Democrat, Cambria Co.]

The position now demands that the Democrats hold a national convention and hold it soon, and put into the field candidates for whom every one of the three millions of Democratic voters can vote, and thereby give an expression to the honest convictions of their lives, and show that their principles are dearer than success and that Democracy is not a sham.

Takes His Straight.

[Fayette Monitor, Fayette Co.]

As for the duty of the Democracy, it is to put up a straight forward Democrat, on a sound Democratic platform, which must be done.

A Queer Compound.

[Warren Ledger, Warren Co.]

We wish to deceive no one. We are not willing to advocate Mr. Greeley's claims to the high office, up to the time the Democrats put a candidate in the field and then renounce and denounce him. We believe in fairness and straight-forward action. We will not profess one thing for Mr. Greeley now, and then abuse him in the event of a nomination of a Democratic ticket. We can see no reason why Democrats should give up their organization because our foes, and the foes to a Republican form of government have fallen out with themselves and have no organization.

* * * But he has been an unrelenting foe to Democracy, and now comes before them asking for their votes, standing on a Democratic platform. This is a queer compound. Must we take it to be saved? If so, then we will swallow, but not now.

The Risk of Endorsing Him.

[Observer, Erie Co.]

Whatever may have been the motive in Mr. Greeley's nomination, we doubt whether it will receive any countenance from the Democratic National Convention. The leaders of our party know too well the prejudice against him which prevails among the "rank and file," to run the risk of endorsing him, even if they have the disposition. If there are any Liberal Republicans who are disappointed at this conclusion, we have only to say that they cannot be more so than Democrats were over the proceedings at Cincinnati. They can easily prove the sincerity of their hostility to the powers that be by keeping their candidates in the field to the close of the canvass, which will be a more certain means of breaking down the reign of the Rings than a futile attempt to rally the Democratic masses to the support of Mr. Greeley.

Deserves The Opposition of Democrats.

[Democrat, Crawford Co.]

They are two of the originators of that party, and for this reason have strong claims upon the Republicans for their support. Only a few weeks ago, and for the purpose of promoting his prospects of success of Cincinnati, Mr. Greeley wrote to a friend that under no circumstances that might occur, or be supposed, would he favor a *Democrat* for President. He said, if two Republican candidates and one Democratic candidate should be before the people, he would support the Republican candidate who had the best prospect of success, although he might not concur in all his views. In this Mr. Greeley was consistent with his whole life, for a more persistent and uncompromising anti-Democrat, than he, does not live. But his position means more than that; it means that hostile as he is to President Grant, he is still more hostile to the Democratic party. "If," said he, "there should be three candidates for President, two Republican and one Democratic, I will support the Republican most likely to be elected." Now, this was said in full view of the contingency that Gen. Grant might be one of the Republican candidates, and yet Horace Greeley declared that he would even advocate and vote for Grant, bad as he believes him to be, rather than take the bitter pill of voting for a Democrat. Surely such a candidate is well deserving the support of Republicans and equally as well deserving the opposition of Democrats.

The True and Only Constituted Organ.

[Freeman, Cambria Co.]

A Democratic National Convention is the true and only regularly constituted organ or body to speak and act in behalf of the Democratic organization, and when it does so act its decrees ought to be as irrevocable in the contest then pending as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Every member of the party ought to be bound by its decisions, from which there should be no appeal. It speaks the voice of the whole party, and in no other possible way can its harmony and organization be maintained.

A Man Much More Acceptable.

[Democrat, Somerset Co.]

We believe the Democratic party could stand on the platform of principles adopted by this Convention, and were the choice limited to the two men named, there is not the least doubt that the Democratic party would go solid for Greeley. But we opine that when the National Democratic Convention meets, it will find a man who is fully the equal of Mr. Greeley in points of ability and statesmanship, and much more acceptable in other respects, whom the people will call to the Presidential chair. Until then, "let the galled jade wince, *our* withers are unwrung."

No Reason to Suppose.

[Conservative, Beaver Co.]

We have no warrant to assume that in its wise discretion the Democratic organization will reaffirm the nomination. *Indeed we have no reason to suppose that it will.*

No Coalition.

[Sharon Times, Mercer Co.]

On the contrary, we think that the division of the Radical party which will follow, will afford a favorable opportunity to elect a pure Democratic Statesman to the office of President, and while we can have such a hope we could not recommend any coalition to elevate even a Liberal Republican.

Hostility to the Democracy.

[Altoona Sun, Blair Co.]

There are some other questions upon which Mr. Greeley and the Democrats harmonize; but above and beyond all this, no man living has been more steadfast and influential in his hostility to the Democratic organization. This hostility covers a space of near forty years, and unless Democrats make up their minds to become better Christians than the world has ever yet known, and to practice that holy injunction of Christ's sermon on the Mount, and "forgive their enemy" and he that has most persistently "reviled and persecuted" them, we cannot see how these liberals can count upon the support of Democrats.

Wait And Watch.

[Review and Examiner, Washington Co.]

As a ticket formed to draw Democratic support, we think it is not fortunate, and though the platform is unobjectionable and contains much that will receive the hearty support of the Democracy, yet the ultra opposition character of the candidates placed upon it cannot help but act as a barrier to anything like union. At present the question is, however, one entirely for Republicans, and it would not be suprising if the really great men that have lead off in the Liberal movement would draw such a force with them as to will insure the withdrawal of Grant from the field. Whatever course the Republican masses will take will be developed within a few weeks, and of course the Democracy can well afford to watch and wait until our National Convention determines the proper steps to be taken.

Only a Choice of Evils.

[Johnstown Echo, Cambria Co.]

The choice of Greeley would be, at best, only a choice of evils, and we trust that the indications of the near future will be such, as to enable the Democratic National Convention to nominate, with an assurance of victory, a firm and steadfast Democrat, who, if elected, will carry into the administration not only all those principles, which we commend in Greeley but will have those in their practical application, unmared by crochets either of temper or doctrine.

Not Called Upon to Vote for Either Greeley or Grant.

[New Castle Gazette and Democrat, Lawrence Co.]

Many persons are anxiously inquiring if the Democrats will support Greeley and Brown. We believe we echo the sentiments of the Democracy when we say that in the event of their being but Grant and Greeley to vote for, if Democrats desire the success of their party only, they will vote for Grant, as he is breaking up the Radical party most effectually, but if they vote rather for the best President, they will go for Horace Greeley—even though he be the father of the Republican party. But it is almost unnecessary to say that they will not be called on to vote for either of these two men.

The Voice of Pennsylvania Must be Heard.

[Genius of Liberty, Fayette Co.]

The course of the Pittsburgh POST, and Philadelphia *Age* with regard to the policy to be pursued by the Democratic party accords with the sentiment of the Democracy of this county, which is unanimous in favor of a straight out Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and it is hoped that all the Dailies in the State, especially the *Patriot*, *Age*, and POST, one or other of which penetrates every nook and corner of our Commonwealth, will not cease to urge this policy upon the party, so that the delegates from Pennsylvania may give no uncertain sound in the National Convention. The time has gone by when nominations can be made in private parlors, and sprung upon a Convention at the nod and beck of one man. We tolerate no Simon Camerons in our party. The voice of Pennsylvania must be heard as the voice of the people.

Belongs to the Democratic School.

[Democratic Herald, Butler Co.]

While however, we feel disposed to give Mr. Greeley fair play, and vindicate him from the aspersions of men who owe to him all the political standing they ever had, we belong to the Democratic school, and will patiently await the action of the Democratic National Convention. This Convention will be composed of the best representative men of the party in the country, and we have no doubt but they will calmly and dispassionately view the whole ground of controversy and come to such conclusion as will be endorsed by the unanimous voice of Democracy.

EAST OF THE MOUNTAINS.

But few of our weekly exchanges east of the mountains have yet reached us. Those that have come to hand are as outspoken as those of the West, as may be seen by the following:

Impossible for Democrats to Support Greeley and Brown.

[Democratic Watchman, Centre county.]

These are the men the Liberal Republicans have chosen as standard bearers; and while we cheerfully acknowledge that they are both men of great ability—men who have a large knowledge of the wants of the people—of the duties of the Government, and who are honest in a financial point of view, and would, had they proper views on political questions, make good executive officers, yet such are their political tenets, and doctrinal ideas, that it is utterly impossible for any *Democrat* to accord them any support whatever.

Defeat Before Dishonor.

[York Press, York county.]

The Democrats will have in any event now to maintain their own organization intact. They must enter this contest as they have heretofore done, even though they fail of success yet this time.

The Opportunity at Last Arrived.

[Pottsville Standard, Schuylkill Co.]

Having convinced themselves of what four-fifths of the rank and file of the Democracy have known from the beginning, that Democracy meant aggression, and not "passivism," it is to be hoped that the time lost in idle speculation will be more than made up in the increased vigor and spirit which our heretofore lagging brethren will bring into the contest, soon to open, against the common enemy. The war must be carried into Africa, and the device of the old Roman, "*Delanda est Carthago*," inscribed upon the battle-flags of the Democracy. This is the sentiment of the army, and if timid and time serving leaders seek to temporize instead of fighting, they will be compelled to retire from the field and from command.

Despite stupidity the most sublime and in the face of cowardice, too contemptible to excite anger, the opportunity of the people, represented in the cause of Democracy, has at last arrived, and woe to him or them who attempt to cheat it of the victory that only treachery or poltroonery can prevent its winning.

Let Not the Lust of Power Tempt Us.

[Montrose Democrat, Susquehanna Co.]

Every year of Radical rule develops the fact more plainly to the minds of the people that constitutional liberty and republican institutions can only be perpetuated by a return to principles based upon pure Democracy and its faithful administration. Let the THREE MILLIONS of Democrats stand in the breach and hold the pass for only a short time longer, and sufficient reinforcements will arrive to overpower the demoralized enemy, and the banner of true Democracy shall again float from the nation's capitol. Let not the lust of power tempt us to forsake principles, which would prove the same source of corruption and inevitable destruction that is now demolishing the Radical Babel, but let us stand upon the true basis. "that I had rather be right than President," and the time is not far distant when truth must prevail.

Give Us Good Men and a Sound Platform.

[Lock Haven Democrat, Clinton Co.]

But it is going to be a heavy job to keep Democrats out of control of this government. The principles of the people are Democratic, the people are the government, and the principles of the people are gradually reasserting themselves and killing off the blighting authority of Radicalism. What we want is a good selection of men for the Democrtic ticket, a sound platform embracing the living issues of the times that most deeply interest the welfare of the people, and there is a splendid opening for success. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." This is the condition of the Radical party.

A Healthy Nomination for the Democracy.

[Gazette and Democrat, Berks Co.]

The nomination of Horace Greeley with one fell swoop dashed down all the sentimental air-castles of that portion of the Democracy who had allowed themselves to be allured by the given songs of dissatisfied Republicans. For this very reason the very effect of the nomination upon the Democratic party must needs be a healthy one. It forces it to rely upon its own organization. It brings the entire party back to the proud position we desired it to occupy from the very start of the Liberal Republican movement, and the experience of that portion of its leaders, who wavered without cause—their disappointment and chagrin at the action of the convention—will, we are sure, add greatly to cement it together more firmly and encourage a disposition to unite its three millions of voters of good faith, for the good of the country.

The Communists.

The trial of the nine Communists, accused of murdering Monseigneur Surat and his three companions, has come to an end. Before the Court retired to consider the verdict, the prisoners, all of whom were very young, were asked what they had to say in defence. Feltesse, the first on the list, a lad only eighteen years of age, made a short speech, exculpating himself, and ending with these words: "I have always conducted myself well, ever since I was a man. Do not disgrace me, for I belong to an honorable family." Viel, seventeen years old, burst into tears when he stood up. All he said was that the National Guards had forced him to plunder the corpses. The two boys who followed were younger still, being only sixteen years old. Both declared that they were innocent; that they had taken no part in the assassination, but had only been spectators in the horrible scene. Two of the prisoners were women, both aged 22, their names being Marie Cailleux and Marie Guyard. Cailleux begged hard for mercy. "Think," she said, "of my weakness, of my youth, of my ignorance. I repent of all that I may have done." Guyard protested that she was innocent. The sentences were then read. Five of the culprits were condemned to terms of imprisonment varying from two to twenty years' duration, Cailleux and Viel to transportation, and Guyard to death.

BRILLIANTS.

GOODNESS.

The goodness of the heart is shown in deeds
Of peacefulness and kindness. —[Bailey

THE WISE.

Type of the wise, who soar, but never roam;
True to the kindred points of heaven and home.
—[Wordsworth.

HAPPINESS.

Knowledge is not happiness, and science
But an exchange of ignorance for that
Which is another kind of ignorance.
—[Byron.

THE HEREAFTER.

We may believe
That we shall know each other's forms hereafter,
And in the bright fields of the better land
Call the lost dead to us. —[Willis.

THE COMING TIME.

When men forget their love of gold,
And love their honor more;
When truth is only current coin,
And counted o'er and o'er;
When men love freedom for its sake—
For all as well as one—
And for the greatest good their work
From day to day is done;
When men throw self-aside, and live
For some just purpose high—
Then will the glorious era come
When none shall fear to die.

ROUGE ET NOIR.

Doom of the Gambling Hells of Homburg and Baden.

[From Once a Week.]

The palmy days of Homburg and Baden are numbered. Throughout the whole of the new New German empire, the godless reign of *rouge et noir* and the hungry genii of the gambling table have been condemned in the public interest; the unhallowed scenes of former days, so long the reproach and disgrace of German watering places, which drew to their "hells" the folly and reckless passion of the civilized world, are to be committed to the ready oblivion of the past. This resolution of the imperial government is based upon no mere freak of sudden virtue and contrition.

For some years past the tide of public opinion in Germany has been setting in strongly, with daily increasing force, against the pandemoniums which had gained for the most beautiful natural resorts of that country such an unenviable notoriety.

Their suppression was seen to be a necessity not only of public morality, but of public policy. The question in a forma, shape, first came before the old federal diet, and a resolution was voted in that assembly to call upon the governments of the different states of Germany to state what they were prepared to do in the matter of this desired suppression of open gaming-tables.

The Grand Duchy of Baden responded that it intended closing the Baden establishment even before the time of the contract had expired.

But the Nassau authorities were not quite so complaisant. They maintained that it was impossible to abolish the gaming-banks of Wiesbaden and Ems inasmuch as the proprietors of these concerns had built the thermal establishments there in 1807 and 1810, and had kept them in repair ever since, at their own expense. They promised, however, when the present leases had expired to refuse to renew them.

The government of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, offered to suppress the Dobberan gaming-house, if the governments of the other states would abolish those within their own jurisdiction.

Waldeck refused to suppress its two gaming-houses at Pyrmont and Wildungen, the concessions for which were in full force till 1873 and 1905 respectively unless public gaming should be prohibited throughout the whole of the federation simultaneously.

These were the first symptons of the coming reform, and the natural opposition of vested interests, however vile or however blighting, to the health moral instincts of a great people. But now the end is at hand. *Rouge et noir* will soon be an institution of the past—so far, at least, as the Germans are concerned; and the croupier will find no other refuge than that wretched rock of Monaco, "which never sows and never reaps, yet has an invincible objection to starving." But the congratulations of the well-wishers of society have received a sudden shock within the last few days, which, if it means anything, bodes ill for the future of the morality of Europe at large, and France in particular.

An ugly report is abroad that some financial genius has discovered a golden secret for paying out the "odious foreigner," in possession of French territory. The same benefactor to his species has unravelled his scheme to M. Thiers—namely: of re establishing by authority the public gaming houses, and thus raising a revenue to the government sufficient not only to pay off the Prussian indemnity in full, but also to raise the vast paper money of the country to par value, M. Thiers is said to have coincided with the idea, and to have determined to ask parliamentary sanction to the scheme. It is to be hoped that this lamentable scheme for making Paris one mighty Monaco may be nipped in the bud; but the most unpleasant sign is the spirit in which the French public has received the idea.

Extraordinary Scene in Beecher's Church.

[N. Y. Telegram to Cincinnati Enquirer, May 6.]

As Rev. Henry Ward Beecher gave out the last hymn this morning, a woman about forty years of age, wearing spectacles and attired in a faded dress, a well-worn shawl, and a bonnet of the last century, over which was thrown a green gauze vail, mounted a bench in the vestibules near the main entrance, and flourishing an old cotton umbrella, began haranguing the immense gathering, "O, you old Free-lovers!" said she; "Here you are in your fine silks and satins! You come here to worship the god of Free-love, and you care nothing for the Saviour of mankind. Mr. Beecher, the great pastor, has just resumed his seat. You can't fool me; you're a Free lover, and so am I. Free-love is the"——

Here a venerable usher approached the now frantic woman and requested her to keep quiet and depart. The woman refused to move, and flourished her umbrella more wildly than before. "Don't put a hand onto me, old man! Git! Git!" said she, poking her umbrella at the usher.

"Come down, will you? If you dont I'll call the police," said he nervously twitching his fingers.

The would-be preacher twirled the umbrella about her head, and, with a shrill scream swooped down on the nervous usher, and throwing her arms around his neck, gave him a hearty smack on the cheek, exclaiming: Thank the Lord the General kissed me."

By this time the vast multitude had gathered in the vestibule and street, and the scene provoked loud laughter. The usher could not disengage himself from the woman's grasp. She forced him to the church entrance, the blushing official using all his strength to free himself from her, "do let go of me," as the congregation began pouring from the church. "Please let me go, or I'll call the police." With one vigorous effort he freed himself from her and shouted, "Away with you! Begone!" "O, ho! General, that's it, is it?" and she made another dive for him, but the venerable gentleman escaped from her clutches and was lost in the crowd.

LONE PINE.

Three Weeks of Continuous Earthquake—The Whole Face of the Valley Changed.

[Correspondence of the San Francisco Chronicle.]

LONE PINE, April 17, 1872.

Is it never going to cease shaking, I wonder. Night before last we had it; then all day yesterday, with more or less intensity, at short intervals; then last night, violent enough to shatter my dreams and destroy my slumbers; and to-day the shaking continues, and the now monotonous "Did you feel that?" is heard every fifteen or twenty minutes. To be sure the shakes are not as sharp as those felt here a week or two ago, but they have strength enough, each one of them—I fancy to—to knock down an adobe house, or even a brick structure. What is the most remarkable is that the shocks no longer come in a wave-like roll, but are rapid and semi-circular, appearing to commence at one corner of the house and to end at that diagonally opposite, describing a semi-circle in their course. I am grown tired, even to surfeit, of earthquake shocks. A few may be well enough in their way, but a score of sharp ones is obviously too many for an every-day experience. It is not astonishing that people are commencing to predict that the whole valley will sink and give place to an immense inland sea. There is a tradition, you know, among the Indian dwellers of the valley, handed down to them from their forefathers, that what is now Owen's River Valley was at once, and at no very distant period, a vast sheet of water; but an earthquake, lasting five days in the recurrence of its shocks, occurred, and the waters disappeared, leaving the land bared to view, which is now this valley. The surface of the valley gives numerous evidences of having been once washed by water, the land, in places, where no vegetation has grown, showing smooth and cracked up as do the dry beds of extinct water-courses, and shells having been found where they were probably deposited by no human hands. The continued and incessant shocks certainly inspire one with dread, and with gloomy forebodings of the Indian prophecy that the valley will be restored to its aqueous condition may be verified at an unexpected moment. Certainly the disturbance in the bowels of the earth must be of extraordinary violence to maintain such intensity in its manifestations for so long a period. It is more than three weeks since the great shock, and yet the vibrations continue with undiminished frequency and unabated vigor. Plainly, I should not be surprised if a considerable deluge of water perhaps, and including the entire valley, however, was the culmination of this demonstration of nature. As it is, the whole face of the valley is changed. I rode to-day over a meadow which formerly sloped in an easy grade from the near foothills, so that a wagon could drive up the grade without the slightest inconvenience. One of the effects of the earthquakes is the complete sinking in of some ten acres or so of this meadow, forming a basin which is filled with water, reaching nearly to the top of the inclosing fence of the field in several places. So deep is the water at this place that it cannot be forded, and I was compelled to swim my horse across. In the same field, and at the very heel almost at the hill, the meadow was literally split in two, one part sinking some twelve feet, and the other, that near the hills, being elevated in a proportionate measure. The covering of the earth here, showing a thickness of over a foot, hangs over the edge of the elevated part as much as the edges of a table cloth depend from the table. Similar phenomena is observable all over the valley. In places vast numbers of fissures are observable. I traced one, on horseback, from the apparent point of its inception, some four or five miles southeast of the town, a distance of perhaps eight miles. This crack runs through the base of the hill in some places, and in others straight up their sides and over their *apices* to the next hill, and so on through the range. In other places the seams are insignificant in width, but apparently without end in number.

Woman Suffrage in Europe.

A large meeting was held in London on the 20th ult., to urge the claims of women to the suffrage. The audience consisted mainly of ladies, and the chair was occupied by Mrs Fawcett, wife of the junior member for Brighton. Among those who took a prominent part in the proceedings were Miss Morgan, a recent graduate of the Zurich Medical School, Mrs. Burbury, and Miss Beedy, M. A., an American lady of much educational experience. The resolutions, which were prepared for presentation to Parliament, urging the claims of women upon the attention of that body, were debated somewhat at length, and carried unanimously. But the most notable feature of the meeting was the opening address by Mrs. Fawcett. The grievances of women have seldom, if ever, been presented in so strong and clear a light, or their demands pronounced so earnestly and forcibly. She showed that the women themselves were generally interested in this matter, contrary to the assertions of those who oppose woman suffrage, and warned the nation that the movement would be persistently agitated until the desired end was attained. She instanced a large number of cases to exhibit the injustice which is practiced in the relative treatment of men and women before the law and contrasted the seven years' penal servitude and forty lashes with a cat, given as the sentence to a robber who knocked a man down and tried to steal his watch, with the three months' imprisonment awarded to the brute who pushed his wife under a dray on London bridge, causing her death. She refuted the idea that the complaints of the women were sentimental, strongly urged the passage of the resolutions, and at the conclusion of her address was loudly cheered.

Gardening.

I won't recommend to every man, especially in the autumn of his life, to take to gardening, if he has not already experienced its pleasures. Of all occupations in the world it is the one which best combines repose and activity. It is not idleness; it is not stagnation; and yet it is perfect quietude. Like all things mortal it has its failures and its disappointments, and there are some things hard to understand. But it is never without its rewards, and perhaps if there were nothing but successful cultivation, the aggregate enjoyment would be less. It is better for the occasional shadows that come over the scene. The discipline, too, is most salutary. It tries our patience and it tries our faith. But even in the worst of seasons there is far more to reward and encourage than to dishearten and disappoint. There is no day of the year without something to afford tranquil pleasure to the cultivator of flowers, something on which the mind may rest—rest with profit and delight—[Cornhill Magazine.

THE CONCERT.

Such a concert, dear, as I've had to-night!
Full of sweet sound and deep delight;
And yet "the house" was poor:
Poor, if you count by crowded seats;
But indulging only by glad hearts-beats,
'Twas a splendid house, I'm sure.

First, Baby sang as well as she could
Some sweet little notes that I understood;
And wee Kate's chirp of a laugh broke out
As Willy ran in with a merry shout;
The pussy purred on the rug in state,
And the good clock ticked, "It's late! it's late!"
While over the fire the kettle sang
Its cheery song with the last little twang.

That was Part First, you must know, my dear,
When only we five were there to hear,
The fire crackled applause;
The baby's soft little pat-a-cake
Made reckless *encores* for the music's sake,
And pussy flourished her paws.

Well, the Second Part? Ah, that was fine—
Fine to the heart's core, lover mine!
For over the kettle's winsome plaint,
And the baby's breathing, sweet and faint,
And over the prattle of Will and Kate,
And the clock's impatient "Late! it's late!"
I heard the blessedest sound of all—
A click of the latch, a step in the hall!
And "Home, Sweet Home," pulsed all the air
As you came calling up the stair.

VARIETIES.

THE Empress Eugenie is quite unwell.

A GOOSE saved a Louisville child from drowning.

THE principal feature of every mystery—"Nobody nose."

MR. ROBERTS, of Georgia, is cutting his fourth set of teeth.

CHICAGO now dates from B. F.—before the fire.

STREET costumes recently sent over from Paris are made short enough to the ground.

MISS DOLLY VARDEN was locked up in the calaboose at Attica the other day for drunkenness.

THE drama "Black Friday" is to be followed by "Blue Monday," a similar production.

THE New York Star calls the pianist S. B. Mills "monumental bangist of the nineteenth century."

STOKES is now designated as the man who was present when Col. Fisk fell down stairs and killed himself.

THE sum contributed by the Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania to the sufferers of the Chicago fire amounts to $22,456.

THE Columbus Journal says that Colonel Dick Nevins wears a Dolly Greeley hat—white, with black overskirt.

WISCONSIN papers complain of a man who was mean enough to elope with the only school teacher in Green Bay, thus shutting up the school.

ADELINA PATTI has received a splendid ruby, surrounded by twenty-four brilliants, as a present from the Emperor of Russia.

A YOUNG girl at Burlington, Vt., was recently sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment for appearing in the streets in male attire.

A FAIR Haven, Conn., girl was struck by a locomotive and rendered insensible. On "coming to," her first words were, "Where's my dog?"

A TEXAS savant predicted a heavy frost on the 26th of April, since which date his neighbors have made it so warm for him that he has fled the State.

A YALE student became insane while rowing. Harvard thinks the disease has been general among Yale boatmen during the last few years,

THE English papers have ceased deriding the Tichborne claimant, and admit that his case is "rising almost to its former dignity and interest."

THE signing of a register, which has taken the place of the passport system, in France, is complained of by travellers as being more irksome than the old custom,

THE royal family of England costs the people to support over £700,000 per annum, or the sum of $3,500,000. It is paying pretty dear for the sort of "whistle" they get.

AN Illinois gentleman made a wager that he could undress, go to bed, get up, dress and undress, and then go to bed again while his wife was preparing for her couch.

THEY have lately introduced into the street lamps of London strips of looking-glass in the roof. The reflection is said to throw three times as much light as the ordinary lamp.

A JILTED youth of Pulaski, Ky., occupied himself during the first week of his former sweetheart's honeymoon by throwing stones through her windows. Finally he succeeded in throwing her into convulsions, and departed a happy man.

A COTEMPORARY tells this funny anecdote: "'Wake up, here, and pay for your lodging.'" said the deacon, as he nudged a sleepy stranger with the contribution-box. We were there, and we heard the sleepy stranger murmur, with a glance at the minister whose sermon had narcotized him, "Lodging! and bored too!"

MRS. PARTINGTON entered the office of the probate judge (called "civilian"), and inquired in her blandest tones: "Are you the civil villain?" "Do you wish to insult me, madam?" said the judge. "Yes," replied the amiable old lady, "my brother died detested, and left three infidel children, and I'm to be their executioner.

AT one of the recent Communist trials, the wife of Feitesse, the prisoner on trial, was called as a witness. She entered the court with a feeble tread; in her arms she carried a new-born child. At the sight of her, Feltesse broke into wild sobs, while the poor woman uncovered the unconscious little baby's face and held it up so that the father might at least once see his child. The scene was very affecting.

ONE of the Prince Bismark's recent inventions has been a Naval Academy at Kiel. Two of its Alumni were recently disporting themselves at a music hall, where they got quarreling with two young men, members of respectable families in the town, whereupon one of the cadets promptly proceeded to stab one of these young gentlemen. The wounded man's companion pursued the enemy, to hand him over to the police, but in a retired spot the cadet turned upon him and wounded him with his poinard. Both victims died next day. Three years ago, Prince Bismark's relation, the young Count Eulenberg, killed a poor cook of Bonn. The license allowed these young officers threatens the extermination of the Prussian middle classes.

FASHION has at length reached a point in dictation at which we rejoice, for its laws are not now simply for the mere apparel. A foreign magazine has a description of a dress of which it says, "with this costume the mouth is to be worn slightly open." This is happy, for there are so many women who do not know what to do with their mouths, any more than timid young men know what to do with their hands, that minute directions of this sort, studied with every style of dress, will be very convenient. It is to be hoped that some costumes will require the mouth to be worn shut, for the effect in the street would be anything but agreeable if every lady went about with her mouth open. So much depends upon expression in combination with costume that the subject is worthy of study.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 18, 1872.

THE sober-second thought appears to be dawning upon the sprightly *Courier-Journal* of Louisville, which now says it is for GREELEY only "until we see something better in sight."

THE central organ of the EVANS ring s still devoting its space endeavoring to white-wash the actions of the due-bill candidate for Governor in connection with the EVANS steal, and a pretty mess it is making of it.

OLD Democratic Westmoreland, the "Star of the West," yesterday elected Messrs. CLARK F. WARDEN and BATES M'CALLY delegates to the Reading Convention, and instructed them for our next Governor, Gen. GEORGE W. CASS.

MR. VOORHEES of Indiana yesterday gave in his adhesion to Gen. Grant in a high-flavored speech.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Such a statement is a monstrous absurdity and will succeed in gulling no intelligent man.

THE *World* wants some one to tell it what the Democratic party would gain besides a share of the Federal offices by endorsing Mr. GREELEY. And if he should be defeated, after receiving our endorsement, what would remain of the Democratic party?

Is it possible? The rumor comes form Washington that ULYSSES has asked his brother-in-law CASEY to resign the Collectorship at New Orleans. Our mind is divided between unbelief in the rumor, and trying to make out what other fat office he is to be appointed to.

THERE are over fifty Democratic papers in Pennsylvania, and so far but one of them advocates the nomination of GREELEY by the Baltimore Convention. If the voice of the press in this State means anything, it means a *Democratic* delegation to Baltimore and *Democratic* candidates for President and Vice President. This matter will be decided at the Reading Convention on the 30th inst.

THE POST labors through a column and a half to show that Mr. GREELEY is unworthy of Democratic confidence and support. If it keeps on at this rate, it will be as much as it can do between the 9th of July and the second Tuesday in November to take back the hard things it will have said about the Man in the White Hat.—*Dispatch.*

Oh no, not at all. THE POST does not say "hard things" about HORACE GREELEY since he has come out in opposition to the corrupt administration of Gen. GRANT. It leaves that to those Administration organs that wear the GRANT collar and of which the "independent" *Dispatch* is one.

THERE can be no longer any doubt that the whole body of the Southern Democracy will favor the acceptance of GREELEY and BROWN by the Democratic National Convention, and any attempt to force a regular nomination, counter to the Cincinnati movement, will, according to present appearances, result in the demoralization and destruction of the whole party.—*Chicago News.*

If to nominate Democrats for the Presidency and Vice Presidency is to to destroy the Democratic party then the question arises is the Democratic party worth preserving? Such statements are simply atrocious.

THE Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle*, a GRANT organ has this:

Beyond doubt all good Republicans would like to see the party harmonized and fully reunited in the coming canvass. They see the danger of divisions, however small the segment which might ultimately stand out against the regular nominees. If practicable, all would like to see existing differences removed at the very outset, by the Philadelphia Convention. To expect that the great majority shall surrender to the small minority, however, is altogether too extravagant. The time is evidently not yet ripe for any method of reconciliation. It will come before November. We have not forgotten 1864.

Might we not guess that the above squints toward a reconciliation betwee n GREELEY and GRANT? As yet we have no assurances that such an arrangement would not prove acceptable to them, and if consummated, those Democratic journals that are now so enthusiastic for GREELEY will be placed in rather an awkward position.

GRATEFUL TO GREELEY.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, Radical, takes a great deal of comfort out of the efforts of some Democrats in behalf of Mr. GREELEY. It predicts, and has fair reasons for doing so too, that.—

The declaration of Voorhees is the beginning. It will probably be followed by a repudiation of Greeley by all conservative Democrats, and then there will be a terrible fight in the Convention. The result can only be conjectured; but there is reason to believe that the expediency men will stick to Greeley, and in that event there will probably be a separate Democratic nomination for the benefit of the wing of the party to which Voorhees belongs. With such a prospect in view the campaign becomes more interesting and the political problem more complicated. It may be that we shall, after all, *have cause to be grateful to Greeley if he shall split the Democratic party* in twain, and so make it easier for Grant to win.

THE New York *Times'* loyalty is becoming a matter of grave suspicion. It says: "Our Government and that of England are still trying to arrive at a settlement—but how it is so to be done is not yet clear. The muddle ought never to have occurred—but having occurred, it is pretty hard to get out of it. We can only hope for the best."

THE PRESIDENCY.

The greatest anxieties of our political life have arisen out of disputes among Democrats in regard to favorite candidates. For as between the well-accredited aspirants in our own party, we never were so deeply enlisted for any one that we could not have supported his opponent. But all these disputes about candidates caused a deep regret. And now to hear Democrats insisting with their brethren that we shall adopt GREELEY for a Presidential candidate is really a source of pain and mortification.

This is not because we could not forgive GREELEY and fraternize with him if he even partly repented of his sins against our party and its principles,—we do not speak in a sentiment of revenge. But it seems to us that there is an impassable barrier between the Democratic party and this man, its old enemy, who with all his whims and contradictions, has been the constant traducer of our party—of its leaders, of its masses, of its fractions and divisions of its masses. He has abused and defamed us for all we have done, and for all that we have forborne to do. In fact the one steady feeling in GREELEY'S breast is opposition to the principles, the men, and the measures of the Democracy. And he has written no line against us or our principles that "dying he would wish to blot." We are not to be understood as arguing with Democrats against GREELEY as a candidate. That he can have any sincere support in our party by the first intention, is simply out of the question. Those who would vote for him would take him as a choice of evils. They are sick of defeat—they are disgusted with the sordid and the stupid GRANT, and well they may be. *And they want their votes to count*—to count against him. But is there not a mistake here, as to the true value of an honest Democratic vote? We believe that the vote of an honest Democrat cast in the multitude counting three millions is of ten times more value to the country and the party than a vote given for GREELEY, which must to some extent endorse or excuse his unretracted opposition to Democrat principles. Why, what but fear of the brave and constant *three millions* of Democratic voters could ever restrain, even in the smallest degree, the villainous and destructive and thieving hands of the Radical majority in Congress and elsewhere and everywhere? True, we cannot prevent them from committing numberless outrages and atrocities. But they have been compelled to expose and repudiate WARMOTH and BULLOCK and other carpet-baggers. They have been forced to pass a more generous amnesty bill, and to do many other things which would have remained undone but for Democratic orators and editors and voters.

We risk too much in *attempting* to make a bargain with the faction of "Liberal Republicans" that tricked ADAMS out of the nomination at Cincinnati. They have nothing to offer in return for our great strength, even if bargains were in order. It is true there is great dissatisfaction in the Radical ranks; more than there has been for ten years. But is the discontent deep enough to make a fatal division in the party? We hope so; but if the Liberal friends of GREELEY want to vote for him, Heaven knows there is cause enough for any honest Radical to vote against GRANT, and yet be as good a party man as ever.

But the Democrats should not—ought not to be forced to choose between GRANT and GREELEY. There is no necessity for it. This is not the way to make our votes count against Radicalism—it is the way to lose them now, and sink our organization forever. Is Radicalism so harmless and venial a thing that we can tolerate even the slightly sugar-coated preparation of it that is exhibited by *Doctor* GREELEY? Are we to give even tacit approval to that prescription? We really cannot see why.

If Christians shall ever become compelled to choose between Mahometanism and Buddhism, it would be a very trying alternative, and choose which way they would, there would be no comfort in the conclusion. But such a sad contingency is not likely to happen. Nor are Democrats likely to be called on peremptorily to choose between these Radical candidates. There would be no satisfaction in it, and as sure as that death and the tax-gatherer will never pass any of us by, so sure would we be defrauded in the triumph of either if, we should contribute to either's triumph.

We write to discuss the matter with our Democratic friends in a kind and generous spirit. We cannot now see how any of them can ask the Democratic Convention to endorse GREELEY. Indeed we think those who counsel such an abnegation, will be few indeed by the 9th day of next July.

PUT it how you will, and the Democracy never had such an opportunity to elect their candidate. Thousands of Republicans who have strayed from the fold will never return. If GRANT and GREELEY both remain on the track, our victory will be easy. If the Radicals attempt to consolidate on either, victory is still within our grasp, with a good ticket.—*Louisville Ledger.*

IT is not altogether certain that Mr. GREELEY will not be the candidate of the Philadelphia Convention. In case he is those Democrats who are supporting him will wish they hadn't.—*Warren, (Pa.) Ledger.*

THE Chicago *Times* does not take kindly to Horace GREELEY. It says:

It is most probable that this sudden gush of irrational bosh will go into a decline in a few weeks. The present epoch of intelligent discussion and rapid interchange of thought is not favorable to the long continued control of the purely emotional in men's minds. Men who have persistently battled for principles all their lives will not vote "without a why or a wherefore" for the citizen who has stood in the most conspicuous attitude of hostility to those principles, and who in the very act of asking Democrats for their votes gives them to understand that he is no less an enemy to their principles than formerly. It is all perfect idiocy to expect any such thing. Democrats who believe that principles are more essential than men must have, a why and a wherefore for giving their suffrages to Mr. Greeley, or any other man.

Alluding to MONTGOMERY BLAIR'S letter it thus discourses:

The Cincinnati convention was a miscellaneous gathering of disaffected Republicans. It was a gathering of about five thousand people, fully one-half of whom were from Illinois and Missouri. Not one of the three millions of Democrats in the United States was invited to attend that meeting, or allowed to participate in its proceedings. The opinions, wishes or desires of Democrats were neither consulted nor considered; on the contrary, they were studiously and offensively ignored. The meeting was not held to nominate a presidential candidate for Democrats, nor one that would be satisfactory to Democrats, it was held to nominate a candidate for disaffected Republicans, whose numerical relation to the great Democratic army was as not much more than one to ten. The strongest objection that could be raised against any public man at Cincinnati was that his nomination would be acceptable to Democrats. The strongest argument that could be made in favor of any man was that his nomination would be offensive to Democrats. This spirit prevailed at the Cincinnati meeting, and in this spirit the nominations by that meeting were made. That Democrats "gave in their adhesion," or plighted their faith in any way, to this sort of insolent presumptuousness, by a handful of their political opponents, is a gratuitous falsehood: which Mr. Montgomery Blair is at liberty to digest at his leisure. The Blair family may have given in their adhesion to it; but the Blair family is a rather small appendage to the numerous Democratic family.

A WASHINGTON correspondent telegraphs on 7th inst: "To-day Justice DAVIS was waited on and asked if he would accept a nomination from the Democratic Convention. The Justice did not give a positive answer, but suggested that should he permit the use of his name by the Democrats it might be considered a want of good faith after he had permitted his name to go before the Cincinnati Convention."

THE Hazleton (Pa.) *Sentinel*, Republican, says that "Mr. GREELEY is a living embodiment of Republican principles, and the Philadelphia Convention can do no better than indurse his nomination. A persistent advocate of 'Protection,' Pennsylvania can be consistent with herself by casting her elective vote for him. His nomination was a surprise to everybody. How about his election?"

HERE is an example of South Carolina justice. An old and respectable citizen, Mr. BERIN, was convicted on insufficient evidence of simple assault and battery, and was fined $50, or six months' imprisonment. At the same time a colored man, whose offence was assault with intent to kill, was fined only $30; or three months' imprisonment.

Something for Democrats to Ponder Over.

[From the Washington, D.C., Patriot.]

It is idle and uncandid to pretend that the Democratic party can maintain its national and State organization intact, if it surrenders to the Cincinnati Convention. We are considering the abstract fact and not the policy of that scheme. The men who most urgently recommend the endorsement of this ticket, do so with full knowledge, if not with the purpose, of that consequence. Premature and inconsiderate declarations, such as were made by the Tennessee Convention, evidently aim at that object, and as such would exclude these delegates from the National Convention, under the rules which have always been recognized for preserving the integrity of the party.

The existence of the Democracy in the politics of the country is of too serious moment to be treated with levity, or made a matter of bargain and sale between huckstering politicans, whose principles consist of five loaves and two fishes. Let us not deceive ourselves or impose upon others as to the inevitable effect of a coalition, in which a natural law must be reversed, and the greater be absorbed by the lesser. To say that organization is to be continued and assured, by a process which begins by radically disorganizing and destroying the creed, traditions, and usages of the Democratic party, is, after fatally stabbing its vitality, to insult our intelligence. If that sacrifice must ever be made for the Union and for the peace and happiness of an oppressed people, let the true and faithful friends, who never deserted the old flag or the faith of their fathers, gather together in broad day and with courageous purpose perform this last solemn office. They will know how to approach it with uprightness, and to discard all deception and treachery as unworthy of place in that august council. But, in the meantime, let us all look to the Convention, where wisdom and integrity and prudence will unite their moral forces to rescue the country from impending peril and to save the Democracy from destruction.

That "Suppressed" Letter Again.

[From The West Chester Jeffersonian.]

For Governor many very excellent men have been named, any of whom would command the hearty, united and enthusiastic support of the party. We have expressed our preference for Gen. Cass, but should it appear that he was in any way connected with the outrage attempted to be perpetrated with the oil men, it would not only be wrong but foolish to nominate him and we would be among the first to cry—throw him overboard. The letter however of this gentleman, which we published last week, we have no doubt has satisfied every one that General Cass has no connection with the Southern Improvement Company nor its attempted imposition on the oil regions; and it should, as we believe it will, be gratifying to those Democratic journals that were misled, to retract the false rumor.

Indirect Damages.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The following is the correspondence relative to the Alabama Claims and the demand for indirect damages which passed between the State Department and the English Government:

The President's Special Message to the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith the correspondence which has taken place respecting the difference of opinion which has arisen between this Government and that of Great Britain with regard to the power of the Tribunal of Arbitration created under the Treaty signed at Washington, May 8th, 1871. I respectfully invite the attention of the Senate to the proposed article submitted by the British Government with the object of reclaiming the difference which seems to threaten the prosecution of Arbitration, and request the expression by the Senate of their disposition in regard to advising and consenting to the formal adoption of an article, such as is proposed by the British Government.

The Senate is aware that consultation with that body in advance of entering into an agreement with foreign States has many precedents. In the early days of the Republic, Gen. Washinton asked their advice upon the pending questions with such powers. The most important recent precedent is of the Oregon boundary treaty of 1846. The importance of the results hanging upon the present state of the treaty with Great Britain leaves me to follow these former precedents, and to desire the counsel of the Senate in advance of agreeing to the proposals of Great Britain. U. S. GRANT,

WASHINGTON, May 13. 1872.

The Correspondence—No. 1.

Lord Granville to Gen. Schenck:

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 3d, 1872.

SIR—Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the case presented on behalf of the Government of the United States, to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, of which a copy has been presented to Her Majesty's agent. I will not allude in this letter to several portions of the United States case which are of comparatively smaller importance, but Her Majesty's Government are of the opinion that it will be in accordance with their desire that no obstacle should be interposed to the prosecution of arbitration, and that it will be more frank and friendly toward the Government of the United States to state at once their views respecting certain claims of an enormous and indefinite amount which appears to have been put forward as matters to be referred to arbitration. Her Majesty's Government holds that it is not within the province of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva to decide upon claims for indirect losses and injuries put forward in the case of the United States, including the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the enhanced payment of insurance and the prolongation of the war, and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion. I have stated above the importance which Her Majesty's Government attaches to the prosecution of the arbitration. The primary object of the government was the firm establishment of amicable relations between the two countries which have so many and such peculiar reasons to be on friendly terms, and the satisfaction with which the announcement of the treaty was received by both nations showed the strength of that feeling.

But there is another object to which Her Majesty's Government believe the Government of the United States attaches the same value as they do themselves; namely, to give an example to the world how two great nations can settle matters in dispute by referring them to an impartial tribunal. Her Majesty's Government, on their part, feel confident that the Government of the United States are also equally anxious with themselves that the amicable settlement which was stated in the Treaty of Washington to have been the object of that instrument may be attained, and that an example full of good promise for the future, may not be lost to the civilized world. GRANVILLE.

To Gen. R. C. Schenck.

No. 2.

Gen. Schenck to Lord Granville.

This letter is a mere formality, showing that Gen. Schenck has transmitted Granville's letter to the United States Government.

No. 3.

Mr. Fish to Gen. Schenck:

This letter merely directs Gen. Schenck to deliver the following to Lord Granville.

No. 4.

Mr. Fish to General Schenck.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTNN, Feb. 27, 1872.

SIR:—I have laid the note from Earl Granville, addressed to you, bearing date 3ri February inst., before the President, who directs me to say that he sincerely desires to promote that firm and abiding friendship between the two nations to which the note so happily refers. It was under the inspiration of such sentiments that he accepted the invitatiOL of Her Majesty's Government for the establishment of a Joint High Commission to treat and discuss the mode of settling certain questions referred to therein, and suggested on his own part that the proposed commission should also have authority to consider the removal of the differences which arose during the rebellion in the United States, growing out of acts committed by vessels, which have given rise to claims generally known as the "Alabama claims." It was his earnest hope that the deliberations of the commission would result in an acceptance by Her Majesty's Government of the propositions submitted by his direction that a gross sum be agreed upon and paid to the United States as an amicable settlement of all claims of every description arising out of such differences, instead of a lengthened controversy and litigation which he foresaw must attend any plan of arbitration. He was more solicitous that such an amicable settlement, without the intervention of third parties, be adopted, because he feared that so thorough and comprehensive a presentation before the Tribunal of Arbitration of matters of law and of fact on which the claims of this country rest as it would be his duty to cause to be made, might for a moment revive the past excitements and arouse unnecessary apprehensions if not imperil those ties of international kindness and good will he so much desires to strengthen and make perpetual. The regret which he felt for the rejection by Her Majesty's Commissioners of the presentation for an amicable settlement is revived with great force by the necessity of this correspondence. The proposition for a Joint High Commission which was made by Her Majesty's Government would not have received the approbation of the President had he supposed it was not to comprehend the consideration and adjustment of all differences growing out of the acts of cruisers, nor could he have given his sanction to the Treaty had it been suggested to him, or had he believed that any class of claims which have been presented by this Government were excluded by the terms of submission from presentation on the part of this Government to the Tribunal of Arbitration. It was in his appreciation the chief merit of the mode of adjustment adopted by the commission that it was on both sides a frank, full and unreserved surrrender to impartial arbitrament, under the rules therein presented, of everything that had created such differences. Whatever degree of importance might here or there be attached to any of these complaints, the President desired and intended and had so instructed the American Commissioners that all of every form and character should be laid before the Tribunal for its final and absolute disposition by recognition and settlement or rejection, in order that in future the harmony of the personal and political intercourse between the two countries might never again be disturbed by any possible phase of the controversy. His opinion, since the entry upon a thorough trial of the issues, which divide the two governments, could not be avoided. The claims for national or indirect losses referred to in the note of Earl Granville, as they are put forward by this government, involve questions of public law, which the interests of both governments require should be definitely settled. Therefore it is with unfeigned surprise and sincere regret that the President has the intimation conveyed in Earl Granville's note that Her Majesty's Government hold that it is not within the province of the Tribunal of Arbitration to decide upon certain claims for indirect losses and injuries. His Lordship, however, does not assign any reason for the opinion that the losses and injuries with respect to which there has been no concealment, which were presented to the British negotiators at the opening of the discussion in precisely the same manner as they are put forward in the case, not as claims for which a specific demand was made but as losses and injuries consequent upon acts complained of and necessarily to be taken into equitable consideration in a final settlement. All differences between the two countries, which remained unchanged through the entire negotiations not relinquished in the Treaty f but covered by one of its altercations, are not within the jurisdiction of the arbitrators.

As to the reasoning which has brought Her Majesty's Government to the opinion, stated by Mr. Granville, the President is unable to adopt it, but being convinced of the justice of his views that the treaty contemplated a settlement of all claims of the United States, is of the opinion that he could not abandon them except after a fair decision by impartial arbitration. He seeks no meaning in the treaty, which is not patent on its face. He advances no pretensions at Geneva, which were not put forth pending the negotiations at Washington. This Government knows not where to find the meaning or intent of the Treaty unless within the Treaty itself. The object of the Treaty, as declared in its preamble, was to provide for the amicable settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries, but the Treay is not of itself the settlement. It is an agreement between the governments as to the mode of reaching the settlement, and its second article engages the contracting parties to consider the resort of arbitration as a full, perfect and final settlement of all the claims. Until that be reached no proffer of withdrawing an estimate of indirect losses, dependent on hope of amicable settlement, can be claimed as a waiver or as an estoppage. The first article recites that differences have arisen between the two Governments and still exist, and provides, in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, that all claims growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels and generally known as the Alabama Claims be referred to the Tribunal of Arbitration to be composed as therein provided.

There is no limitation or restriction to any part or description of the claims. All the claims growing out of certain acts, and generally known as the "Alabama Claims," were referred. What they were is a question of fact and history. Which of them are well founded is a question for the Tribunal of Arbitration. What are called incidental losses andclaims are not now put forward for the first time. For years they have been prominent and historically part of the Alabama claims. It would be superfluous to quote, or perhaps even to refer to the particular passages in the published instructions of this government to their Minister to Great Britain, in the notes of that minister to Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs or in other public papers to show that the expectation of this government has from the beginning of the acts, which gave rise to the Alabama Claims, ever been that the British Government would indemnify the United States for incidental or consequential damages, were often mentioned as included in the accountability. In the progress of the acts which gave rise to the claims, high British authority was not wanting to warn Her Majesty's Government in the House of Commons that they had been inflicting an amount of damage on this country (the United States) greater than would be produced by many ordinary wars, and to indicate as part of that damage the losses to whose presentation exception is now taken. Public men in both countries discussed them, the whole public press on one side and on the other advanced and combatted them with an earnestness and warmth that brought them into prominence beyond the direct losses and injuries sustained by individuals. A detailed statement of their claims enumerating and setting forth the indirect losses precisely as they are advanced in the case was submitted by the American negotiator to the Joint High Commission, in the first discussion of the claims on the 14th of March. It appears in the protocol approved on the 4th of May. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, cannot, in the absence of any specific exclusion of these damages by the Treaty, be said to be taken unawares by their presentation to the Tribunal, and the President was not at liberty to regard as withdrawn or settled, any of the claims enumerated in a statement prepared and approved by the Joint High Commission.

After their discussions were closed and within four days of the signing of the Treaty, which declares that the differences which had arisen with respect to the Alabama claims still exist, appearing thus from whatever cause not to have been eliminated from the enumerated claims of the United States, the President had not the power of his own accord to withhold them from the case to be presented to the Tribunal of Arbitration. But in frankness and sincerity of purpose to reserve in the spirit of the Treaty all causes of differences between the two governments, he has set them forth before the Geneva Tribunal content to accept any award that the Tribunal may think right to make on their account. It is within your personal knowledge that this Government has never expected or desired any unreasonable pecuniary compensation on their account, and has never entertained the visionary thought of such an extravagant measure of damages as found expression in the excited language of the British press, and assumes most unaccountably to have taken possession of the minds of some even of the statesmen of Great Britain.

* * * * * *

The United States seek not to be the judge in their own case. The cause which they pursued offered a happy solution to what might have been a question of embarrassment, they desire to maintain the jurisdiction of the Tribunal of Arbitration over all unsettled claims, in order that being judicially decided and the questions of law involved therein being adjudicated all questions connected with or arising out of the Alabama claims or going out of the acts of business may be forever removed from the possibility of disturbing the perfect harmony of the relations between the two countries. The President regrets that there should be any difference of opinion between the two Governments on any question connected with the treaty. He indulges, however, the earnest hope that the disposition which has been equally manifested by both Governments to remove all causes of difference between them will bring them to an agrement on the incidental question, which has arisen and will allow no obsticle to deprive the world of the example of advanced civilization presented by two powerful states exhibiting the supremacy of law and reason over passion, and deferring their own judgements to the calm interpretation of a disinterested and discriminating tribunal.

(Signed) "HAMILTON FISH."

To Gen. Robert C. Schenck.

Numbers five and six are from Schenck to Fish accompanying a letter and memorandum from Earl Granville.

No. 7

Is from Earl Granville to Gen. Schenck giving the reasons that induced Her Majesty's Government to make the declaration contained in Granville's note of the 3rd ult. The history of the Alabama Claims and the correspondence on the subject are reviewed at length. Letter No. 4 from Secretary Fish to General Schenck is commented on, and the point is made that as recognized in the proposal to exclude from the negotiation, their claims on behalf of Canada against the United States for injuries suffered from the Fenian raids, an acquiesence which was due partly to a desire on their part to act in a spirit of conciliation and partly to the fact stated by Her Majesty's High Commissioners that a portion of these claims was of a constructive character. The importance of such a concession must not be underrated, nor can it have been expected by the Government of the United States that a concession of this importance would have been made by this country if the States were still at liberty to insist upon all extreme demands which they had at one time suggested and brought forward.

Her Majesty's Government do not deny it is competent for the Government of the United States as it is for themselves to assert that their own interpretation of the Treaty is the correct one, but what Her Majesty's Government maintain is that natural grammatical construction of the language used in the Treaty and protocols is in accordance with the views they entertain, and sustains their assertion that the terms of reference to the Arbitrators are limited to direct claims, inasmuch as direct claims only have throughout the correspondence been recognized and repeatedly defined under the name of the "Alabama Claims."

* * * * *

Her Majesty's Government cannot for themselves accept such liability nor recommend the acceptance of it to other nations. Are the Government and people of the United States themselves prepared to undertake the obligation of paying to an aggrieved belligerent the expenses of the prolongation of the war and other indirect damages, if when the United States are neutral they can be shown to have permitted the infringement of any one or part of one of the obligations more fully stated in the third part of the accompanying memorandam.

* * * * *

The jurisdiction of the Geneva Tribunal was limited to one particular class and discription of claims.

[The letter then goes on to explain and prove this proposition.]

* * * * *

Her Majesty's Government feel confident that they have laid before the President ample proof that the conclusion which was announced by me on the 3d of February, and to which I need hardly say that they adhere, cannot be shaken.

I have, &c.,

[Signed] GRANVILLE.

Accompanying this letter is a memorandum which would make about eight columns. It spreads out the arguments of Granville's note.

No. 8.

Mr. Fish to Gen. Schenck.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 16, 1873.

SIR:—I have given very careful attention to the note of the 26th of March, addressed to you by Earl Granville, professing to state the reasons which induces Her Majestys Government to make the declaration contained in his previous note to you of the 3rd of July, that in the opinion of Her Majestys Government it is not within the province of the Tribunal of Arbitration of Geneva to pass on the claims for indirect losses and injuries put forward in the case of the United States.

His Lordship declares this statement to be made upon the invitation which this Government appears to have given. I should regret that what was intended only as a courteous avoidance of the naked presentation of directly the opposite oppinion to that which has been expressed on behalf of the British Government, unsustained by any reason, should have suggested to his Lordship the necessity to elaborate. It was not desired by this Government to enter on any controversy or discussion, nor have they now any to enter upon, or continue such discussions. Some remarks appear, however, in the note of His Lordship, which seem to require reply.

The Secretary then goes on to reiterate the positions taken by the U. S. in his former letter, and appends the proofs.

* * * * *

It is difficult to reconcile the elaborate line of argument put forward by Earl Granville to show a waiver of the claims for indirect losses, with the idea at the outset that Her Majesty's Government did not consider the matter of public or national injuries as the case of an outstanding claim against Great Britain on the part of the United States. Of these claims as Lord Granville's note implies, even if it does not assert, had never been notified or presented, and were not within the jurisdiction of the Joint High Commission, why is so

much stress laid upon their assumed relinquishment?

Why is not their positive exclusion from reference to arbitration shown? Why should an important class of claims measured in their possibilites according to the estimate of the British press by fabulous demands be left to an exceptional exclusion? What interest would Great Britain have in the proposed abandonment of such claims? Or why offer any consideration therefor? How can Her Majesty's Government contend at the same moment that the preliminary correspondence excluded indirect or national losses and that the possibility of admitting such claims as a subject of regulations has never been entertained by Great Britain and on the other hand by the United States? A disappearance certainly implies a previous appearance.

* * * * * * * * *

After the positive declaration of Earl Granville that it never could have been expected that Her Majesty's Government would accept the proposition of payment of a gross sum in satisfaction of all our claims, it is apparent that an exposition at this time of the reasons which led the President to hope that the amicable settlement which he proposed, coupled with the suggestion of large pecuniary concessions on our part, would be made, will not tend to remove the differences now existing between the two governments respecting the jurisdiction of the Geneva Tribunal. I as deeply regret that Her Majesty's Government cannot understand upon what that hope was founded, as I deplore what now appears to have been a predetermination in Her Majesty's Government to reject every proposal, which involved an admission of any liability on the part of Great Britain.

* * * * * *

Should that august tribunal (the Geneva Board of Arbitration) decide that a state is not liable for the indirect or consequential results of accidental or unintentional violation of its mutual obligations, the United States will unhesitatingly accept the decision. Should it on the other hand decide that Great Britain is liable to this Government for such consequential results, they have that full faith in the British observance of its engagement to expect compliance with the judgment of the Tribunal, which the solemn Treaty between the two powers has created in order to remove and adjust all complaints of, and claims on the part of the United States. To the judgment of the Tribunal when pronounced, the United States will, as they have pledged their faith, implicitly bow. They confidently expect the same submission on the part of Great Britain, when they entered into such solemn obligations

Your obedient servant.

[Signed.] HAMILTON FISH.

To General Robt. Schenck:

Telegraphic Correspondence Between Washington and London.

Schenck to Fish.

LONDON, April 1, 1872.

Have you any objection to the British Government filing a counter case without prejudice to their position in regard to consequential damages.

(Signed) SCHENCK.

Fish to Schenck.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1872.

We understand that the British Government is bound to file a counter case and that their so doing will not prejudice any position they have taken nor affect any position of this Government. The rights of both parties will be the same after the filing as before. Is the inquiry made at their request? FISH.

Schenck to Fish.

LONDON, April 25th.

At this moment it appears too probable that the Government here will take such a course as will put an end to arbitration at Geneva and to the treaty. I will not now attempt to explain or comment on the situation, the developement and events of the last few days. You will have gathered from the telegraphic communications and from reports of the proceedings in parliament and articles from the London journals. There is to be a disastrous termination of all our work. The obstinate refusal of the British Government and people to go on with a solemn and high engagement that without any sacrifice of their dignity and interests might have been conducted to a conclusion which would have blotted away all serious cause of disagreement between them and us will be not a little owing to the course of some of our citizens. The difficulties have been wonderfully increased of late, and Great Britain is encouraged in her position by the tone of some American journals, by the inconsiderate declarations of some public men, and by writing and telegraphing, and conversation, not wise and thoughtful, though generally, perhaps, not mischievously intended. This has led at last to a common conviction here that the best and most influential men of the United States wishes to have our Government recede from its position.

I await still your communication in reply to Lord Granville's note of the 12th ult., and hope also with that, or sooner by telegraph, to secure instructions which may direct and help me in any contingency likely to occur, and shall doubtless have much to report and bring to your consideration very soon. In the meantime I will not fail to keep my mind anxiously open to any and every expedient by which the Treaty may possibly be preserved, although our interest in maintaining and executing its provision is certainly not greater than the need of this nation, which does not seem to me to fully weigh and appreciate the unhappy consequences to flow from its repudiation

SCHENCK.

Fish to Schenck.

WASHINGTON, April 27th.

You are aware that neither the United States case presented in behalf of this government at Geneva, nor in the instructions to you, have the United States asked for pecuniary damages on account of that part of the Alabama claims called indirect losses which the British government think are not within the province of the tribunal. We think it essential, however, that the question be decided whether claims of that nature can in the future be advanced against the United States as a neutral by Great Britain when the latter is a belligerent, for if Great Britain is to be at liberty, when a belligerent, to advance claims for indirect losses or injuries against this country, then our claims must be maintained and we must press for compensation.

A conversation with Sir Edward Thornton induces to the belief that the British Government may make a propasal to you to the effect that Her Majesty's Government engages and stipulates that in the future should Great Britain be a belligerant, and this country a neutral, and should their be any failure on the part of the United States to observe their neutral obligations, Great Britain will make or advance no complaints, or claims against the United States by reason or on account of any indirect, remote or consequental results of such failure, and that in consideration of such stipulation, the United States shall not press for a pecuniary award of damages before the Geneva Tribunal on account of claims, respeting which Great Britain has expressed the opinion that they are not included in the submission; namely, the transfer of the American shipping, insurance, and prolongation of the war. Should a proposal to this effect be made by the British Government the President will assent to it, it being understood that there is no withdrawal of any part of the American case, but an agreement not to demand damages on account of the claims referred to, leaving the Tribunal to make such expression of opinion as it may think proper on that subject. It is presumed that such an agreement may be carried into effect by an exchange of notes.

FISH.

Schenck to Fish.

LONDON, April 30, 1872.

Your telegram which came on Sunday night was the occasion of a strictly confidential interview with Granville yesterday. He objected to the Government making the first movement, but that point is now conceded. They object to having the arbitrators express an opinion on indirect claims, when the two Governments agree that they object to be the subject of award. After consideration by the Cabinet, the following paper was given me last night confidentially as a draft of a possible communication to be made to me. If the United States have promise to assent to it and will previously put her Majesty's Government in possession of the terms of assent. Her Majesty's Government adhere to their view, that it is not within the province of the arbitrators to consider or to decide upon the claims for indirect losses, and that consequently the Government of the United States ought not to press for a consideration of such claims. They are, however, ready to state that in the event of the Government of the United States agreeing that the arbitrators shall not have regard in any award that they may make to the above mentioned claims, Her Majesty's Government will on their part agree that the view which they have heretofore presented as to the admissibility of such claims shall still continue to be their principle of action and conduct in all like cases, and in similar circumstances, and that they are ready in assurance of the recognition of such principle to give assurance to the United States that if Great Britain should at any time hereafter be a belligerent while the United States is a neutral, claims of that nature in similar cases and similar circumstances will never be advanced against the United States such an assurance for the future being reciprocally given by either parties.

An arrangement such as is here sketched out might be carried into effect by an exchange of notes, which shall be communicated to and recorded by the arbitrators. In submitting this draft of their proposal I should inform you that I have insisted on this language of the United States agreeing to restrain from the above mentioned claims.

[Signed] SCHENCK.

The remaining telegrams are only a reiteration of the same points and arguments which have been published and discussed already, and, although in diplomatic phraseology, contain nothing new.

The following is Granville's proposition as telegraphed by Minister Schenck under date of the 10th inst:

WHEREAS, The Government of her Brittanic Majesty has contended in a recent correspondence with the Government of the United States as follows, namely: That such indirect claims as these for the national losses stated in the cases presented on the part of the United States to the Tribunal of Arbitration, at Geneva, to have been sustained by the loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, and the enhanced payments of insurance, prolonging the war, and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, firstly, were not included in the Treaty of Washington, and secondly, should not be admitted by the particular vessels alleged to have been enabled to commit depredations upon the shipping of a belligerent by reason of such want of diligence in the performance of the neutral obligations as that which is imputed by the United States to Great Britain; and

WHEREAS, The Government of Her Brittanic Majesty has also declared the principles involved, the second of the contentions hereinbefore set forth will guide their conduct in future, and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States while adhering to his contention that the said claims were excluded in the treaty and adopts for the future the principle contained in the second of said contentions, so far as to declare that it will hearafter guide the conduct of the Government of the United States, the two countries are, therefore, agreed in this respect.

In consideration thereof, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, consents that he will make no claim on the part of the United States in respect to the indirect losses as aforesaid before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva.

(Signed,) SCHENCK.

POLITICAL.

Old Democratic Westmoreland Instructs for Gen. Cass for Governor.

Special to THE POST.

GREENSBURG, May 14th.

C. F. Warden and Bates McCally were, to-day, elected delegates to the Reading Convention, and instructed for Gen. G. W. Cass for Governor. J. M. LAIRD.

[We acknowledge a similar dispatch from Mr. Jno. George.—ED.]

Joy in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14—Galveston.—The seating of Geddings caused great joy in this city and throughout this section of the State. A grand jollyfication meeting in honor of the event will be held at Brenham, on Monday next. Minute guns were fired here.

Dr. Greeley Withdraws from the Editorial Control of the "Tribune."

NEW YORK, May 14.—The *Tribune* tomorrow publishes the following:

A CARD.

The *Tribune* has ceased to be a party organ, but the unexpected nomination of its editor at Cincinnati seems to involve it in new embarressment. All must be aware that the position of a journalist, who is at the same time a candidate is at best irksome and difficult, that he is fettered in action and restrained in criticism by the knowledge that whatever he may say or do is closely scanned by thousands eager to find in it what may be so interpreted as to annoy or perplex those who are supporting him as a candidate, and to whom his shackled condition will not permit him to be serviceable.

The undersigned, therefore, withdraws absolutely from the conduct of the *Tribune*, and will henceforth, until further notice, exercise no control or supervision over its columns.

(Signed) HORACE GREELEY.

May 15, 1872.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1872.

Another Land District.

A bill passed creating an additional land district in Kansas.

Pensions.

Mr. PRATT called up the bill to increase twenty per cent. the pensions of soldiers and sailors who lost both eyes or both hands, or were otherwise totally disabled, and stated that it would cause an increased annual expenditure of about $600,000. The bill passed.

Paired With Jim Nye.

Mr. SCHURZ obtained leave to make a personal statement, and said: "I see it seated in several papers of my State that when the vote was taken on the Amnesty bill, I was not present in the Senate, and that several of the questions connected with that bill might have been decided otherwise by my vote, I wish to say that I was absent on account of sickness, and that I had taken the precaution not to lose my vote to secure a pair-off with Senator Nye.

Miscellaneous.

A Conference Committee was appointed on the disagreeing amendments of the House to the bill for the refunding of taxes on bonded spirits lost by fire or other casualties.

The bill in relation to the Dakota Southern Railroad Company passed.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to

Amend the Enforcement Act.

Mr. CASSERLY offered a substitute for a portion of his pending amendment providing that it shall be unlawful for any civil, military or naval officer of the United States or any person connected with the service to attempt to exercise directly or indirectly undue influence or control over voters, or to that end to distribute ballots marked in any way for the purpose of ascertaining how the voters have voted, or to use any means to destroy or impair the secrecy of the ballot, and providing severe penalties for a violation of this law.

Mr. CASSERLY also offered an amendment that no officer in the employ of the Federal Government shall in any way have anything to do with elections. He supported his amendment by stating that Government officials connected with the navy yard at Mare Island exercised undue influence in a most outrageous manner at the last State election. The employees of the navy yard were compelled to

Walk up to the Polls Like Cattle,

their tickets marked by numbers, their names on the pay roll, their obligation to vote a prepared ticket thus connected with their daily bread, and all this under the eyes of Government officials and of course with their full knowledge. It is to prevent the occurrence of such scenes in the future that I have offered the second section.

Mr. CASSERLY then advocated the first section of his pending amendment forbidding the use or presence of troops at elections, unless when called for by the civil authorities to keep the peace, and in this connection spoke at length and in severe coldemnation of

The Presence of Troops

at the election in New York City and elsewhere.

Mr. COLE replied. He said that he agreed with his colleague in condemning whatever was wrong or unfair in the manner of conducting the election at Mare Island, but he believed that his colleague was mistaken in many of his statements.

Mr. COLE said further that the increased vote was accounted for by the increased population of the town of Vallejo, which had become in the interval the terminus of the Pacific railway, and had therefore grown very rapidly.

Mr. STOCKTON asked him how it happened that the increase was all on the Republican side.

Mr. COLE said that that was to be accounted for by the conversion of the people from the error of their ways. He doubted too the correctness of Mr. Casserly's statement that the election was carried on under the direction of the Government officials.

After considerable debate between Casserly and Cole, the Senate went into Executive Committee, and remained therein until four o'clock.

Then in open session Mr. Casserly's first amendment was rejected by a vote of 8 to 31, and the second by 19 to 31.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered as an amendment to the first section of the House General Amnesty Bill.

Mr. NYE moved to amend the amendment by adding the second section requiring that before any person can take the benefit of amnesty

He Must Swear

that he has not for two years had any connection with any Ku Klux organization. Adopted—yeas, 26; nays, 23.

Mr. BOREMAN stated that although they [Who are *they*?—ED.] were in favor of amnesty they they would not vote to put it upon this bill, as it was not germane to the subject.

Mr. TRMMBULL said that the Senate now had before it the amnesty bill as passed by the House, and he called on the friends of the measure to stand by it. The country, he said,

Could no Longer be Deceived

by these professions in favor of amnesty followed by votes against it.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice that if the Amnesty bill should be added to the pending measure he would move his Civil Rights bill as a further amendment. [Laughter.]

Mr. TRUMBULL said he knew of no Civil Rights bill pending. The title was a misnomer. The bill was for the establishment not of civil rights, but of social equality.

Mr. SUMNER said he would let the colored men answer Mr. Trumbull, and he read from a speech by Fred Douglass, disclaiming on the part of the colored people any desire for social equality so called.

Not Civil Rights but Social Equality.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he would let another colored man answer Mr. Sumner's colored man. He then read from a speech by Professor Langston an avoval that the civil rights bill was designed as a measure for obtaining social equality. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER said that Mr. Langston had assured him that this was an incorrect report of his remarks. [Laughter.]

No further action was taken on the bill or amendments.

Cotton Claims.

Mr. COLE, from the Conference Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill made a report.

Mr. SHERMAN, one of the conferees on the part of the Senate, said that he had dissented from the report because of his opposition to the clause substituted by the House for Mr. Morrill's (Vt.) amendment, and he recommended that the Senate non-concur. He then read from the Morrill amendment.

Mr. COLE said that the clause inserted by the House, providing for payment to owners of cotton seized at the South, would not require more than five hundred thousand dollars.

Pending the discussion on the report, the Senate took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

New Bills.

Among the bills introduced and referred under the call of States were the following:

By Mr. W. R. ROBERTS, (of N. Y.,)—directing the President to intercede with the Canadian authorities for the discharge of Fenian prisoners.

By Mr. BROOKS, (of N. Y.,)—to establish an iron ship building yard on the waters falling into the Atlantic, and another on the Mississippi or one of its tributaries to afford facilities to the navy.

Killing Time.

Much of the morning hour was wasted in reading Mr. Kelley's bill sent up by Mr. Eldridge with the title altered. The object being to prevent action on Mr. Hooper's supplementary civil rights bill.

A Champion of Democratic Principles.

Mr. VOORHEES, rising to a personal explanation, submitted a paragraph from the Washington *Republican* to the effect that he was halting and hesitating on the question of supporting Greeley, and as all his Democratic colleagues were all said to be in favor of Greeley, he was likely to lose the favor of the district, where his voice has so long been potential. He declared that he did not halt or hesitate as to the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. Whoever believed in his (Greeley's,) high protective tariff principles might support him but he (Voorhees) would not. Mr. Greeley was the life long champion of the doctrines which he (Voorhees) opposed. Greeley was the great champion of protection, the most clamorous advocate in all the land for the KuKlux legislation, which disolated the homes of the Southern people. While the present administration had simply executed a law dictated to Congress by the Cincinnati nominee within a recent date, Greeley had desired the further extension of the President's power to

Suspend the Habeas Corpus.

and he was an earnest and urgent advocate of the present farce of the bayonet election law. He had two months ago clamored in his great organ for a law to place elections in the State of New York under federal control, and in certain contingencies under military control. Was such a man fit to receive his vote or be a President? Was he called on as a friend of the southern people to vote for the man who advocated the right of secession? And yet when the southern people did what he told them, no wild beast, hungry for blood, ever screamed over his prey as Greeley had shouted "On to Richmond!" to kill every one of them for doing what he told them they had a right to do.

A Red Sea of Blood

had not been enough to satisfy this man, but he had also insisted on the confiscation of their homes and the property of the women and children of the South. Others might do as they liked, but as for himself (Voorhees) and his household he would not do this thing. Parties to be successful must be banded together on a common principle. No other combination of men was worthy of success. No one desired success more than himself, but there was something better and

Sweeter to the Heart than Success.

Twas better to be right than to succeed. He protested against the attempt to transfer the Democrats of the country to the camp where there was nothing belonging to them.

A Question.

Mr. ROOSEVELT asked if Mr. Voorhees would support the candidate of the Baltimore Convention.

An Answer.

Mr. VOORHEES was not in the habit of voting against Democratic nominations. He believed that the gentleman himself would have some difficulty in answering his own question. But he did not despair of success. He would stand by the principles of the party, and vote for the man who represented them. He had no fears of what the Baltimore Convention would do, but he could not vote for a man who spoke of the Democratic party as that to which all the haunts of debauchery gave nine-tenths of their support.

Mr. VOORHEES said that he sometimes regarded it as

A Piece of Restless Impertinence

on the part of Greeley to offer himself as bail for Jefferson Davis, and added that when Andrew Johnson and Edwin M. Stanton proposed to arrest Gens. Lee and Johnston, and others, there was but one man that could prevent it. Gen. Grant told them that these men had given him their parole as soldiers, and that that parole should be respected.

If he should be driven to take the stump to press the claims of Greeley he would find a candidate opposing him who had

Done more and Minder Things for the South

than his nominee had done.

Mr. ROOSEVELT suggested that Mr. Voorhees should be entirely in conference with Grant.

Mr. VOORHEES said that he had not crossed the threshold of the White House for three years, and whoever made such a statement uttered a vile calumny.

Mr. ROOSEVELT had been informed some days ago that such an interview occurred.

Mr. VOORHEES—Then the gentleman associates with men who do not tell the truth.

Mr. RANDALL asked if Mr. Voorhees would have voted for Judge Davis, and advocated his election if nominated at Cincinnati.

Mr. VOORHEES replied that there were many things in common between their views and those of Mr. Davis, but if nominated he would probably have been accepted by the majority of the Democratic party.

Our Congressmen Putting Themselves on the Record.

Mr. RANDALL would not vote for either unless endorsed by the Democratic Convention.

Mr. VOORHEES—That's right.

Mr. RANDALL—And I should vote for either of them if endorsed by the Democratic Convention.

Mr. BECK would not vote for either of them if he was endorsed.

Mr. KERR said that so far as the statement in the *Ripublican* referred to him it was simply untrue.

Mr. NIBLACK made the same remark, adding that nothing but the power of the organization would compel them to vote for Greeley, but whenever the Democratic party acted on the question he would yield obedience to its action.

Mr. HOLMAN also repudiated the *Republican's* article as far as it referred to him. He did not propose to forestall the action of the Convention.

Mr. B. F. MYERS introduced and asked to have passed a bill for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Somerset, Pa., similar to the Chicago relief bill.

Mr. BUTLER desired it extended to the sufferers by the fire at Ayer, Mass.

Objection was made and the bill was referred.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill removing the political disabilities from all persons who aided the late rebellion except Senators and Representatives in the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh Congress, officers in the judicial, military and naval service of the United States, and heads of departments, and Foreign Ministers of the United States.

Mr. COX suggested that the bill was

One of the Results of Mr. Greeley's Nomination at Cincinnati.

Mr. BUTLER said that it was not, nor was it the result of Mr. Voorhees' speech. [Laughter.]

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that it was the best and most liberal bill of the kind that had ever passed the House.

The bill was passed by the requisite two-thirds vote, and without further discussion.

Mr. BUTLER also reported a bill removing political disabilities from some 25,000 persons by name, which was also passed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked to have passed a bill removing political disabilities.

Mr. PIERCE objected.

The Rules.

Mr. ELLIOT moved to suspend the rules, and adopt a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report the supplementary civil rights bill. Negatived—yeas 112, nays 77, less two thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. SARGENT moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill appropriating $10,000 for a life-sized marble statue of Senator Baker, of California. Passed.

On motion of Mr. KETCHAM the sessions on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next were set apart for business of the Committee on Public Land, and—

On motion of Mr. BANKS the sessions of Monday and Tuesday evenings next week were set apart for the business of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The House then took up

The Texas Contested Election Case.

and after speeches by Mr. Clarke the sitting member and others a resolution was adopted declaring Clarke not entitled to his seat, and D. C. Giddings the contestant entitled to it.

Mr. GIDDINGS was then sworn in.

Debate on the Tariff.

On motion of Mr. DONNAN all debate on the Tariff bill was ordered to be closed at three o'clock on next Thursday—by 127 to 59.

The Liverpool Consulate.

Mr. COX offered a resolution calling for the reports, correspondence, &c., in regard to the Liverpool consulate. Adopted.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to establish a Circuit Court for the Western District of Missouri.

Mr. SESSIONS, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill appropriating $200,000 for government buildings in Memphis Tennessee. Passed.

The majority and minority reports in the case of the investigation into the affairs of District of Columbia were presented and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. WELLS, from the Committee on public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill appropriating $58,000 for a pavilion marine hospital building at San Francisco, Cal. Passed.

Mr. HOLMAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back Senate bill authorizing the construction of another railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Quincy, Ill. Passed with amendments.

The House took a recess until half-past seven.

Evening session to be for the consideration of the bill codifying the pension laws.

SENATE,

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1872.

A U. S. Court for the Indians.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to establish a District Court in the Indian Territory.

Mr. NYE offered an amendment, designed, he said, to reorganize that whole territory, and argued in favor of it until the expiration of the morning hour, when the bill to

Amend the Enforcement Act

came up as unfinished business.

The pending question was on Mr. Trumbull's amendment adding the Amnesty bill.

Mr. MORTON opposed the amendment because if adopted it would probably kill the bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS warned the friends of the Enforcement bill that if they should voto to amend it by adding the Amnesty bill, the friends of amnesty would probably attempt then to strike the original bill and keep the Amnesty bill.

After some discussion Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend the pending amendment by adding

The Supplemental Civil Rights Bill.

[Laughter.]

Mr. TRUMBULL said he would vote against the amendment himself, but he offered it for the purpose of discovering who were its real friends and who were merely using it as a means of defeating amnesty.

Mr. SUMMER said he too would vote against the amendment because it was moved with evil intent. [Laughter.]

Mr. CARPENTER said he was against all amendments and in favor of the Enforcement bill.

Mr. MORTON said he had shown by his votes from time to time that he was a friend of the Civil Rights bill, but when, as now, it was moved by one of its enemies, and for the purpose avowed, he would vote against it.

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 6; nays, 50.

Mr. ALCORN protested against tacking the Amnesty bill on to any other bill.

The motion to add the Amnesty bill was rejected—yeas, 22; nays, 23.

Civil Rights Again.

Mr. SUMNER then offered the Civil Rights bill as an amendment.

Mr. BOREMAN moved to strike out all relating to schools, benevolent institutions and cemeteries.

After debate Messrs. HAMLIN and BOREMAN appealed to Mr. Sumner to withdraw the amendment, and he withdrew it.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment providing that in cities of twenty thousand inhabitants or more, supervisors of election provided for in the bill shall receive compensation. Agreed to.

Mr. CASSERLY moved an amendment reducing the fees of the supervisors and deputy marshals 50 per cent. Lost.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President recommending legislation for the protection of immigrants, also a message transmitting the correspondence in relation to the persecutions in Roumania.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment to the Enforcement bill providing that appointments of supervisors and deputy marshals under the act shall be made only in writing, and on the written recommendation of not less than two voters of the precinct. Lost.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment providing that no supervisor, or deputy, or marshal appointed under the act shall have authority to call out the troops or militia. Lost.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment providing that no person shall be appointed supervisor, who is not a qualified voter in the district or precinct, for which he is appointed or a deputy marshal, who is not a qualified voter where he resides. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 36 to 17.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, the Senate then took up the bill to extend until the 4th of March 1873, the time within which the President may

Suspend the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The bill was laid aside and the Senate took up the report of the Committee of Conference on the deficiency bill.

The question of concurring in the report was discussed until half past four when the Senate took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Miscellaneous.

The SPEAKER presented a letter announcing the resignation of Mr. Brooks (Mass.)

Several pension bills and the bills codifying the pension laws were passed.

The House then took up and disposed of the Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill and ordered a Conference Committee on the disorganizing votes.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on

The Tariff and Tax Bill.

The first hour of the session of the committee was wasted in voting on a whole sheaf of amendments offered in succession by Mr. BEATTY in regard to the duty on wool, on each of which a division was called for, the affirmative votes being generally confined to those of Mr. Beatty and his colleague Mr. Bingham.

Mr. DAWES appealed to Mr. Beatty to state on what conditions he would be willing to let the public business proceed, but

Mr. FARNSWORTH objected to debate, discussion on the second section having been closed by order of the House.

Iron.

On motion of Mr. BUCKLEY the item of iron and iron manufactures was amended by striking out the words "excepting cotton manufacturing."

Mr. BROOKS moved a proviso that no article in the section shall pay a higher duty than 65 per cent. ad valorem. Rejected—60 to 83.

Mr. DAWES moved to strike the following item out of the second section: "On all metals not herein otherwise provided for, and on all manufactures of metals." Rejected—52 to 72.

Mr. DAWES moved to include in the second section all sized printing paper, so as to reduce the present rate of duty by 10 per cent.

Mr. BURCHARD moved to strike out the word "sized." Agreed to—77 to 60.

Mr. Dawes' amendment as thus amended was agreed to.

Mr. DAWES moved to include within the second section all lumber and manufactures of lumber.

Mr. BROOKS objected to taking lumber out of its place in the bill where the duty is reduced 50 per cent. and putting it where it is to be reduced only ten per cent., but the objection was overruled.

Another objection, made and overruled, was that when the House had closed the debate on the second section it had not been contemplated that the different items would be transposed from other portions of the bill, and that their should be no opportunity to discuss them.

After the amendment had been modified in various particulars, Mr. DAWES withdrew it.

Mr. BURCHARD moved to include in the second section all steel and all manufactures of steel. Agreed to—66 to 64.

Mr. DAWES moved to add to the item of all metals and manufactures of metals the words "excepting watches, jewelry and other articles of ornament, so as not to include them in the reduction." Agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT moved to add to the second section that all wire rope and wire strand made of iron wire shall bear the same rate of duty now levied on iron wire. Agreed to.

Mr. COX moved to exempt from duty all wire rope used in mining or rigging for ships. Rejected.

After a long and ineffectual effort to agree on a substitute for the second section, the Committee rose without having disposed of the section, and the House took a recess till 7:30 p. m., the evening session to be for business of the Judiciary Committee.

Grant on Immigrants.

EVENING SESSION.—In the House this evening the SPEAKER announced a message from the President calling the attention of Congress to the hardships and privations endured by immigrants.

After the reading of the message Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.) said that so far as the message referred to the treatment of emigrants in New York, the President must have been sadly misinformed. He deeply regretted that a document should go forth from the Chief Magistrate, which was calculated to discourage rather than promote immigration. The exhibition of such a lugubrious picture was certainly calculated to discourage immigration.

Mr. BINGHAM remarked that the President had not perhaps the benefit of the instruction and information which Mr. Brooks had, but it was undoubtedly the President's duty to bring to the attention of Congress such information as he had. Instead of discouraging immigration, it would only notify all the world that persons coming to these shores would be taken notice of by the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and that the complaints of their ill treatment would be attended to.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) said he was very glad that the President had directed attention, both at home and abroad, to the fact that hereafter immigrants would be the wards of the nation and would be taken care of by the nation, instead of being left to be the victims of any wrong doing on the part of individual States.

The message with accompanying documents was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A young, handsome and well-dressed lady appeared on Monday at the Hamilton, O., county jail with a license and Justice of the Peace, and insisted on being married to a notorious hotel thief there incarcerated, awaiting trial, which will undoubtedly result in a sentence of five years to the penitentiary. The woman is said to belong to a wealthy and respectable family. The ceremony over, the thief was returned to his cell.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF IRON MEN.

The Bar Iron Manufacturers Meeting Yesterday.

The third annual meeting of the Bar Iron Manufactures of the United States concluded its meeting yesterday in this city.

On Wednesday the 8th instant, the delegates met at Lafayette Hall. An organization was effected by calling Mr. James I. Bennet to the Chair and the appointment of Mr. Thos. Dudley, of Philadelphia, as Secretary. Mr. W. E. S. Baker, of Philadelphia, was chosen Treasurer. The meeting then adjourned untill two o'clock in the afternoon, when the delegates assembled in the rooms of the Western Bar Iron Association on Fourth avenue.

The meeting coming to order, the Committee on New Processes submitted a report containing a variety of matter relative to the manufacture of iron and particularly interesting to the trade. Prominent among the subjects presented was a recommendation, by the Committee, of an improved rotary furnace which offered superior advantages in many particulars over the rotary machine puddler of Dank's manufacture, which has, of late, excited so much attention in the United States, and which was the subject of investigation by a committee of the British iron and steel interests, which visited the United States for that purpose last winter. A discussion as to the merits of the furnace ensued, after which the committee was instructed to thoroughly test the practical value of the same and report at the next meeting.

In response to numerous applications from other branches of the iron trade, a resolution was offered extending the scope of the association with a view of admitting representatives of all mills where iron is rolled in any form.

The resolution was adopted after which the name of the association was changed from the National Bar Iron Association to that of the National Association of Iron Manufacturers, thus admitting the nail, plate and other rolled iron manufacturers heretofore debarred from the advantages of the association.

A memorial embodying a call for the formation of a National Union of American Industries, in which each branch should be represented by one or more delegates, with a proper executive, and designed to afford the advantages of a combination to the industrial power of the country was received. It was signed by leading manufacturers and railroad men of the United States, and asked the cooperation of the Convention in this work, so eminently necessary, in view of the free trade and revenue reform leagues.

After discussing the matter it was referred to a committee which reported recommending the co-operation of the association, and the appointment of delegates to attend the organization of the same.

Subsequent to this the President, Mr. Jas. I. Bennett, addressed the meeting, in response to a request of the members, on the condition of the iron trade throughout the United States in general and the city and vicinity of Pittsburgh in particular. An interchange of opinions on trade topics, between members from various sections of the United States then took place, and afforded valuable information to the body.

Other business of strictly trade importance was transacted. The Convention adjourned to meet in September in New York city.

Yesterday the members from the East, as guests of the Western members, were diven around to a number of works. The party took carriages at the Monongahela House, under direction of a Committee of Western members at 9 A. M., and proceeded first to the new furnace of Carnegie, Kolman & Co.; then to the Millvale works of Graff, Bennett & Co., where they inspected with great interest the new extension being erected by that firm for the introduction of Dank's rotary puddling furnaces, which were explained by Mr. Williams, manager of the works. The party then called at the Isabella furnaces, which were shown, and various improvements explained by Mr. James C. Lewis, of the Committee on

At the Monohgahela House, after their return, the Eastern members of the association held a meeting at which appropriate resolutions, expressive of their appreciation of the courtesy of the Western members, were adopted, and Mr. Dudley, the Secretary, was instructed to transmit the same to the Secretary of the Western Association.

STILL ALIVE.

The Anaconda Again at Work.

The popular impression hereabouts is that the famous South Improvement Co., was dead and buried, but the Titusville *Herald* of yesterday seems to think this impression is not well founded. It says:

The late South Improvement Company, defeated in their efforts to obtain control of the oil business by the conspiracy with the railroads, has, it appears, not yet given up the struggle for supremacy. Yesterday we are informed by the best of authority that an agent of the members of the late Soute Improvement Company had made the enormous bid of five dollars per barrel for the entire production, provided the producers would deliver the agent at least six-sevenths of the production. This bid was to remain open for two weeks from the 7th inst. Of course the producers are seriously considering this seemingly advantageous offer, but as the exact aims of this new Improvement Company and the details of its scheme have not yet been fully explained, the majority of producers look upon it with suspicion.

The South Improvement Company seems to cause not a little anxiety, notwithstanding the loss of its charter.

BRAKESMAN KILLED.

Coroner's Inquest.

On Saturday afternoon a brakesman, named Joseph Squires, a resident of Minersville, Thirteenth ward, was instantly killed by being thrown under the wheels of a train at the outer depot. A fellow-brakeman had taken a section of cars toward the depot. The deceased followed him with a section of three cars, and the conductor came after with still another section of six cars. While Squires was standing between the first two sections trying to make the coupling, the conductor, supposing that he had finished his work, backed his charge down. The deceased was thrown beneath the train, and part of it passed over his body, killing him instantly. He was but twenty-one years of age, and had been in the employ of the company about three months. The Coroner held an inquest, when a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.

Fahnestock's White Lead Works Destroyed—Loss $130,000—Insurance $60,000—Tenements Burned Out.

Yesterday afternoon shortly before three o'clock a fire broke out in the packing room of the white lead works of Messrs. Fahnestock & Co. situated on Twentieth and Liberty street, and notwithstanding the heroic efforts of the firemen, the building, stock &c., were totally destroyed. The building was of brick, and substantially built, but in consequence of the combustible material of the stock of white lead, linseed oil &c., the building could not be saved. Considerable delay was occasioned after the fire was discovered in finding a key for the alarm box. In addition to the white lead works and stock, which was tolerably heavy, three tenement houses in the rear on Spring alley, valued at $3,000, were utterly destroyed. Two of the tenements were owned by W. Zebert and the other by Michael Barrett, both partially insured. Two saloons adjoining—O'Brien's Exchange and the Sheridan House, were damaged to the extent of $500 each. During the prevalence of the fire a lad named David Conners, a resident of one of the tenements, was severely, though not dangerously, burned about the head and face.

The fire was witnessed by an immeuse throng of people who somewhat impeded the efforts of the firemen. The total loss on the lead works is estimated at $130,000, and the insurance at $60,000 in the following companies:

North American of Philadelphia	$ 5,000
Hartford, of Hartford, Conn	5,000
Allegheny	5,000
International, of New York	5,000
Delaware Mutual Safety, of Philadelphia	5,000
People's	5,000
Cash	5,000
Citizens'	5,000
Citizens'	5,000
Western	5,000
Monongahela	5,000
*Union, of Bangor, Maine	2,500
*Eastern, of Bangor, Maine	2,500
Total	$ 60,000

*Geo. W. Dean, Agent.

How the fire originated is a mystery. There was no watchman on the premises and the fire is supposed to have started in the packing room in the second story, but this like many other theories going the rounds is mere conjecture as nothing is definitely known. The firemen did all in their power and succeeded in keeping the flames well under control.

SOMERSET IN ASHES.

The Houseless and Homeless—Immense Destruction of Property.

The fire which desolated the town of Somerset, on Thursday, appears to have been more disastrous than was at first supposed. The fire started in a stable and was carried by a powerful wind, blowing at the time, through the entire business portion of the town. Sixty-five buildings were entirely consumed, and so rapidly did the flames spread that it was impossible to save either household furniture or other goods. Among the public buildings lost are two churches, two banks, the postoffice, two newspaper offices (*Herald* and *Democrat*), and the engine houses.

There were two engines and water in abundance for them to use, but the wind was so powerful as to render all efforts to control the flames futile till they had spent their force in the direction of the hurricane. The town was for two hours and a half in a perfect storm of fire. A large number of families were rendered homeless, and business men found themselves turned into the streets, with ruin staring them in the face. Many families went out into the country among their friends for shelter, while a train load was taken to Mineral Point, whence they went to seek their acquaintances along the line of the Connellsville railroad.

All the hotels and attorneys' offices and the telegraph office were swept away by the fierce flood of fire, leaving the people without even the necessaries of life.

The loss is not definitely known, but approximates $1,000,000.

HELP FOR THE HOMELESS.

Aid Wanted for Somerset.

The need of provisions, clothing, &c., for the unfortunate inhabitants of Somerset is pressing and should meet with a prompt and hearty response from our citizens. On Saturday Mayor Blackmore received the following communication from President Hughart of the B. W. & P. R. R., in this connection:

GENERAL OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH & CONNELSVILLE R. R.
PITTSBURGH, May 11, 1872.

HON. JAMES BLACKMORE.—*Dear Sir:*—I respectfully suggest that some steps be taken to furnish aid for the sufferers at Somerset. A telegram this morning says that money, flour, bacon, &c., &c., are needed for the many who are homeless and penniless. Free transportation will be afforded by this company, and you may command my personal efforts.

Very respectfully,
W. O. HUGHART, President.

Mayor Blackmore on Saturday received several donations of money and clothing which were promptly forwarded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Children Buried Under a Sand Bank.

On Saturday afternoon, two little boys named Peter and Philip Richey, sons of Robert Richey, were engaged in playing near a sand bank owned by David Graham, that is located on Manhattan, near Page street, Allegheny. The bank unfortunately caved in, while the children were amusing themselves, unconscious of the danger, covering both of them up. Several parties came to the rescue, and after about three quarters of an hour's hard work at digging both the lads were taken out. The youngest one, Philip, six years of age, was dead when the workmen reached him, but the oldest, Peter, eleven years of age, was still alive, and although badly injured, the prospects are that he will recover. Officer Wilson, of Mayor Callow's police, was very energetic in his efforts to rescue the boys.

Trusses! Trusses! ! Trusses! ! !

The best trusses in the world. What is a patent truss? A humbug. Every rupture is different, and therefore all trusses should be made to order. Mr. Reichenbach, & Co., No. 11 Market street, makes and guarantees trusses to cure or keep any rupture in its place, without pain. Sweat has no effect on his trusses whatever, as they are all of his own manufacture. He also manufactures artificial limbs, elastic stockings and belts, shoulder braces, apparatus for club-feet, bow-legs, knock-knees, spinal supporters; also artificial eyes noses, ears, &c., made very natural. Give him a call. No. 11 Market street. 1tw

HIS ADVICE NOT WANTED.

Montgomery Blair on the Situation.

As it takes all sorts of people to make a world, Montgomery Blair comes in among the sorts. Here is what he says:

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1872.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have yours of the 4th. We will have to go Greeley or Grant, and we will take Greeley—reluctantly, of course, but not the less certainly. And he will be the more certainly elected. And he will be the more certain of election because the Democrats do not wish to embrace him at first. As for their running a candidate of their own, that would both be disastrous and disgraceful. They all gave in their adhesion to the Cincinnati Convention, and the most obstreperous of Greeley's opponents had their candidates before that Convention—Voorhees, for example, was loud in his advocacy of Judge Davis, and *The World* was earnest in pressing Adams. Now, there certainly can be no greater departure from principle in supporting Greeley than there would be in supporting Davis or Adams, or any other radical. There can be, in fact, no motive assigned for the support of these men and the refusal to support either of the others but mere personal preference. This is not statesmanship. It is mere caprice, if not something worse, which no man can indulge in without the loss of public confidence. For my own part * * * I go for the movement initiated at Cincinnati to arrest the further progress of Radicalism. It is the only practical way of arresting it. As for running in a straight Democratic ticket between Greeley and Grant, that is a dodge that will not be allowed to succeed. That can be done only in the small field of local politics, where the contest between rival aspirants is personal, and has become embittered. But the contest between the Republican and Democratic parties has always been a sectional contest, one party representing the North and the other the South, and while the contest retains that character the Republican success is assured by the census. It is only by dividing the more numerous North and allying itself with the more liberal division that the Democracy, representing the South, can hope for the recovery of the right of self Government for its section. The moment that the Democracy shall set up for itself, the North will close its ranks again, and the only effect would be to sacrifice the leaders in the Liberal party who had attempted to help us. This would disgrace us and so help to defeat us, not only now but hereafter. Of course there will be some honest Democrats who will not regard the subject in this fight, and who will prefer to stand by their guns, &c. But the noisiest fellows will be those who are in the pay of the Administration. Chandler said recently (I learn on good authority) that their would be a straight Democratic ticket, and that he would give $25,000 himself to start it. There are a good many Democrats of the Tweed order ready to take his money and help to keep the *statu quo*, which is profitable to them; fellows who understand manipulating claims quietly, and the Administration has the public purse at its disposal and understands them, and now to make the most of them. There were over one hundred office holders, all of them Grant's emissaries, in Cincinnati working for Adams. They were nearly all from Washington. I can furnish the names of about 50 of them. The strategy of Grants' friends was to secure for him the Irish vote by putting Adams on us, and so compensate for the loss of the Liberal Republican vote, but he was foiled, and they are furious. * * * * The great majority of Adams' supporters did not understand it. But the public mind is now thoroughly aroused, and when this is the case the power of the purchasable individuals and of the venal press is inconsiderable.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

MERCER is enraged because a circus band practiced in that place on Sunday.

IT is reported that a colored woman named Barr died in Chester county a few days ago at the age of 111 years.

ON Saturday last Gottlieb Buehler was gored to death by a Durham bull, on the farm formerly owned by Mr. Lloyd, in Musquito Valley, Lycoming county.

SEVENTY-NINE thousand two hundred and thirty gallons of whisky were manufactured in this county during last month.—*Indiana Messenger.*

NEW CASTLE is expecting to have a car works. A company has been organized and $8,000 of the $10,000 required has been subscribed.

THE "Wild Cat Falls," York county, on the Susquehanna river above Marietta, have been leased for twenty years for the use of the Masonic fraternity as a camping ground.

THE 102d birthday anniversary of Mrs. Reily, of Media, was celebrated at the residence of her son, Terrence Reily, a few days ago. Mrs. Reily is a native of Ireland. She is perhaps the oldest person in Delaware county, and from appearances will live to see several more years.

SCOTT MONROE, a culled brudder, who some years ago obtained letters of introduction from the Court of this county to the Western Penitentiary for a twelve-months, but was pardoned out before the expiration of his term of service has again got into trouble. This time, it is in Bedford county. The price of butter over there was too high to suit his views, and so he got into the business of stealing what he needed of the article.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Junipe Ta Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use.

Don't Hawk, Haw!

Spit, Spit, Blow, Blow and disgust everybody with your Catarrh, and its offensive odor, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will speedily destroy all odor, arrest the discharge, and cure you. 578

Pimples Removed,

and the skin made smooth by using *Juniper* Tar Soap Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

Castoria.

Is a scientific vegetable preparation; a perfect substitue for and more effective than Castor Oil and is pleasant to take. It cleanses the system in a most remarkable manner; does not distress or gripe, but operates when all other remedies have failed. It is certain to supercede Pills, Castor Oil, Narcotic Syrups and all other purgative and exciting medicines. The Castoria contains neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol. By its emollient, soothing effect it assimilates the food and produces natural sleep, and is particularly adapted to crying or teething children. It kills worms, cures stomach ache, constipation, flatulency, and derangement of the liver. No family can afford to be without this article. It costs but 50 cents—ask your druggist to get it for you, and he will always keep it.

J. B. ROSE & CO. 33 Broadway, N. Y.

Sixteen Years of Success.

In 1856 the now famous MUSTANG LINIMENT was made known to the public by an extensive system of advertising. From that time to the present, the demand for it has been increasing until it has taken the lead of all embrocations, lotions, ointments, and other external remedies, imported or domestic, ever introduced into the American market. In the most celebrated racing and trotting stables, in the establishments of stage and city car companies, and in the stables of private gentlemen, it is the only recognized cure for such diseases of the horse as require outward treatment. Nor is it less valuable as a local application for some of the most distressing complaints to which man is subject. Rheumatism, stiffness of the joints, neuralgia, sore throat, tumors, wen, earache, toothache, yield to its pain-subduing counter-irritant properties, and burns, scalds and cuts are healed with incredible rapidity under its operation.

While Waiting

For a Cough to go as it came, you are often laying the foundation for some Pulmonary or Bronchial Affection. It is better to get rid of a cold at once by using that sure remedy, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will cure the most stubborn cough, and relieve you of all anxiety as to dangerous consequences. Sold everywhere.

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Paints of all kinds. Sperm and Whale Oils.
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TO MARRIED LADIES

They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

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5,886 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

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4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
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Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

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CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1872.

The Amnesty Bill.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Amnesty bill, the pending question being on Mr. Sumner's motion to substitute the Supplimentary Civil Rights bill for the bill as it came from the House.

Mr. CASSERLY attempted to call up his resolution offered some time since, asking for information as to the state of accounts between the Government and the existing Pacific Railroads, but—

Mr. STEWART objected on the ground that most of the information asked for was already before Congress.

Mr. CASSERLY argued that Mr. Sumner's motion to substitute the Civil Rights bill for amnesty was contrary to parliamentary law and ought not be entertained.

Mr. BLAIR opposed the Civil rights bill on its merits.

Mr. MORTON replied.

Messrs. WILSON and FLANAGAN followed in favor of Mr. Sumner's bill and Mr. STEVENSON against it.

Mixed Schools or Not?

Mr. FERRY, (Conn.) opposed the bill as unnecessary. He moved to strike from the bill all relating to schools. Lost—26 to 25.

Mr. BLAIR offered an amendment providing that the people in each city, county or State shall decide for themselves by a popular vote the question of mixed or separate schools.

Mr. ALCORN said that the Legislature of Mississippi, in which the colored people were dominant, had settled the question to the satisfaction of all the people of that State, by deciding in favor of separate schools, and he would not vote to reopen the question in any way.

Mr. SUMNER said he would let a colored man, Frederick Douglass, state his objections to Mr. Blair's amendment.

Mr. ALCORN said that Senator Revels would refute Mr. Douglass.

Mr. SUMNER—Very well, he never did it when he was in his seat here.

Mr. LOGAN said that Mr. Sumner's bill was at least an untimely measure which it was necessary for the Republican party to pass now in order to counteract the Cincinnati movement. The bill was amnesty, and the action of the Senator from Massachusetts tended to defeat it.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that the amnesty plank of the Cincinnati platform was stolen from the President of the United States, and he thought that the people were not likely to desert their President because the Cincinnati people had stolen one of his recommendations.

Messrs. BAYARD and CASSERLY denied that Congress had any Constitutional right to pass the bill.

Mr. BLAIR'S amendment was rejected—Yeas, 23; nays, 30.

Mr. FERRY offered as an additional section the first of the House General Amnesty bill. Agreed to—Yeas, 38; nays, 14.

Mr. FENTON, who voted in the negative, explained that he did so because he was in favor of amnesty, and feared that coupling it with Mr. Sumner's bill would tend to defeat it.

Mr BOREMAN offered, as an amendment, the second section of the House Amnesty bill which was agreed to—Yeas, 31; nays, 14.

Mr. CARPENTER moved to strike out of the civil rights bill the provision to enforce the right of colored men to sit as jurors.

The amnesty bill having been by the preceding votes added to the civil rights bill, Mr. TRUMBULL moved to strike out the civil rights bill, his object being, he said, to get a direct vote on amnesty.

A vote was taken on the motion to strike out the civil rights bill which resulted in: ayes, 29; nays, 30.

AYES—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Boreman, Carpenter, Casserly, Cooper, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Ferry (Conn.), Goldthwaite, Hamilton (Ind.), Hamilton (Texas), Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, Norwood, Pratt, Saulsbury, Scott, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Edmunds, Ferry, (Mich.) Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Howe, Kellogg, Morrill, (Vt.) Morton, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, West, Wilson, Windom—29.

The VICE PRESIDENT voted in the negative so the motion was rejected—30. [Applause in the galleries, which the Vice President promptly repressed.]

Negroes in Churches and Cemeteries.

Mr. VICKERS moved an amendment excluding from the operation of the bill church organizations, Cemetery Associations and benevolent Institutions incorporated by State authority.

There were: yeas, 21; nays, 21.

The VICE PRESIDENT voted in the affirmative so the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BOREMAN offered an amendment providing that the bill shall apply only to benevolent institutions of a public character, which was agreed to.

The question was then taken on the adoption of Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights Bill, which was lost. Ayes, 27; nayes, 28.

This vote brought the House Amnesty bill again before the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER then moved his Civil Rights bill as an amendment merely. The vote was—yeas, 28; nays, 28.

The VICE PRESIDENT voted in the affirmative, so the amendment was agreed to. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. MORTON then renewed his amendment offered yesterday, requiring persons who seek the benefit of the Amnesty act, to prove that they are not, and have not been, within two years, a member of the Ku Klux or any other such organization. Agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 17.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend so as to exclude from amnesty all of the members of the 36th Congress, who aided the rebellion whether by joining it or by remaining their seats for a time. Lost—yeas, 23; nays, 24.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend so as to exclude all members of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses who aided the rebellion. Agreed to—yeas, 22; nays, 21.

The Bill was Rejected.

The question was taken and the bill rejected by the following vote, two thirds not voting in the affirmative:

Yeas—Messrs. Ames, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cragin, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry, Flanagan, Gilbert, Harlan, Hitchcock, Howe, Kellogg, Lewis, Morrill, (Vt.) Morton, Osborn Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsay, Rice, Spencer, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, West, Wilson and Windom—32.

Nays—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Boreman, Casserly, Cooper, Davis, (W. Va.) Ferry, (Conn.) Goldthwaite, Hamilton, (Ind.) Hamilton, (Tex.) Hill, Johnson, Kelly, Logan, Norwood, Salsbury, Stevenson, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, Wright.—22.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A Specimen of Radical Love for the Soldiers—A Bitter Pill for the Boys in Blue.

Mr. STOUGHTON, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill that was recommitted last evening allowing transferable land warrants for homesteads to discharged soldiers, and moved the previous question.

Mr. SARGENT moved to lay the bill on the table as being only for the benefit of land speculators.

The vote by tellers was 88 to 43.

Mr. STOUGHTON demanded the yeas and nays, saying that he wanted to know who were in favor of giving away public lands to railroad companies, and refusing them to soldiers.

The vote by yeas and nays resulted: Yeas, 67; nays, 113.

So the House refused to lay the bill on the table.

Without further action on the bill the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Schofield in the chair, on

The Tariff and Tax Bill.

After half an hour's discussion on the question of salt, the time for debate was extended another half hour.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to amend the salt item by adding the proviso that salt which was actually used for preserving and curing fish shall be admitted free of duty.

Fish of One and Flesh of the Other.

Mr. FINKELNBURG suggested that the same provision should be applied to salt used for curing pork.

The discussion was continued for another half hour.

At the close of the discussion the question was taken on Mr. Duell's motion to make the duty on salt in bulk twelve cents instead of eight cents per hundred pounds. Rejected—44 to 90.

Mr. DUELL then moved to make the duty on salt ten cents. Rejected—45 to 95.

Mr. McINTYRE moved to strike out the paragraph so as to have salt in bulk put on the free list. Rejected—53 to 69.

The question then came up on Mr. Butler's amendment that salt actually used in the curing and preserving of fish be admitted free of duty.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to amend the amendment by adding the words "butter and meats of all kinds." Adopted.

Mr. DUKE moved to amend by adding the words "or as fertilizers." Adopted—70 to 53.

Mr. Butler's amendment as thus amended was then rejected—68 to 31.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1872.

Sumner's Civil Rights Bill.

Mr. SUMNER introduced anew his supplementary civil rights bill, and moved to have it placed on the calendar.

Mr. BAYARD moved to refer it to the Committee on Judiciary.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill was ordered to be printed and placed on the calendar subject to the motion to refer.

Goat Island.

Mr. COLE offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for all information in his possession bearing on the use of Goat Island for railroad purposes. The The resolution went over.

Arms for the Montanites.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill authorizing the issue of one thousand breech-loading arms to the inhabitants of Montana, for their defense against the Indians. Passed.

Mr. KELLOGG called up

The Louisiana Election Bill.

After a desultory political discussion, the bill was passed.

The Enforcement Act.

The Senate then held a brief executive session, after which the open session was resumed, and the bill to amend the Enforcement Act was taken up.

The act provides for the appointment of supervisors of election at the Congressional elections in each voting precinct, and where a request is made for such by two citizens.

In the discussion that ensued, Mr. KELLOG referred to the State officials and other "Liberal Republicans" from Louisiana, who attended the Cincinnati Convention, as "thieves and rascals" who had oppressed and plundered the State, and said it was they, with the

"Rag Tag and Bob Tail"

from other States who turned the scales in that Convention.

Mr. CASSERLY—I wish that the Senator would state whether these persons, whom he denounces, committed the outrages, which he denounces, before or after they became Liberalized. [Laughter.]

Mr. KELLOGG—Before and after.

Mr. KELLOGG again intimated that many of the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention from other States, were no better than those from Louisiana, and called on the Senators from Georgia and Texas to state who the men were that assumed to represent these States in the Convention.

Not Carpet Baggers.

Mr. HAMILTON (Texas)—I can say for the delegates from Texas that there was not a carpet bagger among them. [Laughter.]

Without acting on the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A number of private bills were reported and acted on in the morning hour.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on

The Fortification Bill.

It appropriates one million nine hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. Passed.

The Committee then took up

The Tariff and Tax Bill.

Mr. KERR moved to reduce the duty on pig iron to five dollars per ton.

After a long discussion a vote was taken and Mr. Kerr's motion was rejected.

Mr. COX moved to reduce the duty to three dollars and fifty cents, and on that amendment the discussion was renewed and continued at considerable length. The amendment was, however, rejected.

Mr. BURDETT moved to make the duty $6 50.

Mr. DAWES remarked that placing

Pig Iron

under the ten per cent. reduction clause would make the duty $6 30 per ton, which, at the present cost of iron in England, was 14 per cent. ad valorem.

Adjourned.

OBITUARY.

T. Buchanan Read—The Author of "Sheridan's Ride."

NEW YORK, May 11.—T. Buchanan Read died at eleven o'clock to-night, at the Astor House.

May 12.—The funeral of T. Buchanan Read takes place next Tuesday afternoon from the residence of his brother-in-law, J. E. Caldwell, Philadelphia. The remains will be interred at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

THE OUT-LOOK.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Another 'Ism in the Presidential Field

NEW YORK, May 10.—A Convention of Radical Reformers was held here to-day for the purpose of adopting a platform, and considering the nomination for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. J. D. Reymart was chosen President of the Convention, and Mrs. Middlebrook, of Connecticut, one of a number of Vice-Presidents. Resolutions were adopted declaring the two great principles of this Government are order and freedom, and that woman suffrage is necessary to secure a truly Republican Government. It was decided that the candidates for President and Vice-President may be chosen from either sex.

Radical Reformers in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The Republican Convention to revise the rules governing the Republican party of this city, to-day adopted the Crawford County System of holding elections. Nominations will hereafter be made by a popular vote, delegates and conventions being done away with.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Tennessee Democratic State Convention.

NASHVILLE, May 9.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at the capitol to day. Delegates appeared from every county in the State. The Convention was organized by the selection of B. J. Lea, of Haywood, President, and the appointment of other officers.

John C. Brown was nominated by acclamation as the candidate for re-election for Governor.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:

First, Endorsing the administration of Governor Brown.

Second, Providing for the appointment of a State Executive Committee.

3d, Recognizing as

Cardinal Points of the Democratic Faith

the following: The preservation of local State government against Federal encroachment and centralization of power, the equality of all men before the laws and equal participation of all citizens in the rights and benefits of the government, the subordination of the military to the civil authority, the inviolability of the right of habeas corpus, the purification of the corrupt civil service of the government, economy in the expenditures of the government and faithful compliance with its obligations, the preservation of the national honor at home and abroad, the union of States with all guarantees of the Constitution respected.

To convey out these principles we are ready to co-operate with all good citizens in the Presidential contest in respective of party.

Greeley and Brown Endorsed.

The 4th resolution declares that inasmuch as the Convention of Liberal Republicans has presented to the country the names of Horace Greeley and B Gratz Brown as candidates for President and Vice President, who are pledged to maintain and enforce the doctrines above enunciated, and have united the co-operation of all patriotic citizens in their support, we deem it but part of the patriot's duty to declare that in the contest, now well nigh upon us, their names deserve the support of every patriot in the land as against the ticket representing the principles, policy and practice of the present Federal administration, and while re-affirming our purposes and desire to preserve the integrity of the Democratic party, we do, nevertheless, declare in our behalf, and as we are well satisfied in behalf of the people we represent, that in our opinion, with the lights before us, the presentation of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency by the Democratic party of the nation, would be unwise, unnecessary, and exceedingly dangerous to the welfare of the party at large.

The fifth resolution provides for the appointment of delegates to the Democratic National Convention, the delegates to be instructed to carry out the spirit of the foregoing declarations.

The sixth provides for the selection of Senatorial electors, leaving the selection of the others to the districts.

The resolutions gave rise to debate, in which some feeling was manifested, but were adopted by a large majority.

The Convention is still in session.

THE ARMS SCANDAL.

Minority Report of Senator Stevenson.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Senator Stevenson has presented the grounds of his dissent from the report of the majority of the Senate Arms Investigating Committee. He says that the testimony showed that the sales of arms and ordnance stores in question were a violation of the statute of July 20th, 1868. The arms stores were sold without proper advertisement. Ordnance stores were sold, which were not in the possession of the Government at the time of the passage said act and the arms were sold, which were not damaged or otherwise unsuited to the military service. He cited various transactions which he claims are wholly unwarranted by the statute of 1868.

Considering the question whether arms were sold in such a quantity as to impart the defensive capacity of the country, the Senator says that prudence and wise policy alike should dictate that the large supply of breech-loaders deemed essentially necessary to be kept on hand by General Dyer should not have been diminished lest the defensive capacity of the country be reduced and the Government be forced in case of emergency to look to the foreign market or private manufacturers.

With relation to the sale arms to the Remington agents, and the exchange of Gatlin guns with the Colts Arms Company, the Senator finds himself constrained to the conclusion that had there been no personal contract or understanding between the officers of the ordnance, Renreau and Remington and his agents, the least degree of vigilance would make the former aware of the character of the proceedings taking place, especially as it was notorious that a large quantity of arms and munitions were being shipped to France.

Mr. Stevenson concludes exonerating any Senator or other citizen from complicity in any illicit transaction in this connection.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—A call has been issued for a National Convention of editors and printers to be held at St. Louis, July 4th, to ratify the nominations of Greeley and Brown—one a life-long printer and journalist, and the other one of the founders and for several years editor of an influential western paper.

THE TREATY.

THE TREATY.

What the Canadian Parliament Have to Say.

OTTOWA, CANADA, May 11.—In the House last night it was stated that the home and dominion governments had corresponded on the interests involved in the question of the San Juan boundary, which had been referred to the Emperor of Germany. An elaborate statement had been prepared by the British-Columbian Government and sent to England and been incorporated in the case.

Debate was resumed on the Washington Treaty.

Mr. Mills said he did not believe that peace was endangered if the Treaty was destroyed.

Sir A. T. Galt said that England should not be weakened in the controversy by a refusal of Canada to consent to that portion of the Treaty submitted to the Dominican. The alternative had been offered to Canada of compliance in the Treaty or separation from England. He argued that peace with the United States was a necessity to England. He believed that every concession to the United States was a step towards annexation. He favored the independence of Canada as a means of preventing annexation, and thought that the position of the Dominion was one of weakness to England. He believed that peace would be endangered if the Treaty was rejected, and in loyalty to Great Britain they should accept the Treaty.

Mr. MacDonald stated that no pressure had been used by the home government on Canada, and disclaimed all responsibility for the utterances of Mr. Galt, who was not a member of the administration.

The Gladstone Cabinet in its Last Agony

(Special to the N. Y. World.)

LONDON, May 11.—The negotiations relative to the Washington Treaty are still progressing. The Tories are prepared on Monday to propose a vote of want of confidence in the ministry, unless Earl Granville's statement is satisfactory. Resignations of the ministry are highly probable in case of the falling of the treaty.

A Semi-Official Statement—Grant and Granville Still Shilly-Shallying.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—While it is generally believed from newspaper statements that the Treaty of Washington will fail of execution, gentlemen of official positions are not willing to make such an admission. Nothing of the official correspondence between the United States and great Britain, which has taken place since the respective statements of the case have been filed with the Geneva tribunal, has been given to the public, but enough is known through other channels to apprehend danger to the Treaty owing to the objection of the British government to the presentation of the claims for consequential damages and in effect asking for their withdrawal as a movement preliminary to an arrangement affecting future belligerency and neutrality, and our refusal to accede to its wishes.

A private letter from London recently received here, states positively that the British Government will withdraw from the Geneva tribunal rather than go before it with our claims for consequential damages pending. No such threat has, however, reached our Government. The question is now where it was several months ago, when a friendly note objecting, to our presentation of that class of claims was received by this Government, the original positions of the two countries not having been in the least degree changed by the correspondence. The reply of Secretary Fish to the last communication received from London will not reach its destination for eight or ten days, as the two Governments, where there is no need for haste, do not conduct their diplomacy by means of telegrams as important errors may occur in their transmission. If for no other reason, it cannot now be said that the treaty has failed for while the Executive Department of the Government is committed against witholding the claims for consequential damages and in effect deny that England should by implication dictate to us a modification of the American statement of the case. It does not follow that negotiation is at an end in this condition of misunderstanding between the two nations, and while this Government does not expect any moneyed consideration for consequential damages, but desires all claims of whatever character to be disposed of forever by tribunal of arbitrators, it will continue the correspondence in the hope of alarming the difficulty so that if the treaty shall fail, the responsiblity will rest with Great Britain and not with the United States.

British Sentiment.

LONDON, May 12—The London *Observer* says: Communications have been passing between the Cabinets of Washington and London all the past week. The Government of the United States has as yet made no definite proposition of a favorable character. There is ground for hope, however, that President Grant may recommend and the Senate approve of a modification of the Treaty of Washington. The course of the British Government before Parliament to-morrow depends on the reply of the Washington Cabinet. Public opinion in England is averse to any action which will close the negotiations for a settlement.

SPAIN.

Another Cabinet Crisis—The Carlists—The Budget.

LONDON, May 12.—The downfall of the Spanish Ministry is imminent. Sagesta has become very unpopular with all parties. A strong influence is at work to effect the removal with him of all his present colleagues, who will give place to a new ministerial combination. As soon as the Carlist revolt is suppressed, Marshal Serrano will return to Madrid and choose members for a new Cabinet, of which he will be Minister President.

MADRID, May 12.—The Carlists continue to give in their submission to the officers of the Government. Marshal Serrano will have the greater portion of the forces under his command concentrated in the province of Biscay to-morrow.

The Annual Budget

Has been made public. The expenditures of the fiscal year were 662,000,000 *pesitas*, and the receipts 548,000,000. The Budget proposes to levy a tax of ten per cent. on railway fares. The tax on the interest of the internal debt is retained. Legacies are also taxed and the tax on landed property is increased ten per cent. The Budget for the maintenance of the clergy is continued substantially without change.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The total insurance of the Cuba sugar house in Brooklyn, burned last night, is $292,000.

KU KLUX IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., May 11.—The Detroit *Free Press* of to-morrow morning will contain the following startling intelligence from Houghton, Lake Superior:

HOUGHTON, Mich., May 8, 1872.

To His Excellency, H. P. Baldwin, Governor of Michigan, Lansing.

SIR—One week ago to-day a strike was organized in the Calumet and Hecla and School craft mines by the employees refusing to work. The wages were raised materially, and all reasonable demands of the strikers have been complied with. A portion of the men have kept the whole force intimidated by threats of violence and vengeance upon all that would work, and by actually throwing rocks at the men peacefully employed, driving them from their work. The people are, many of them, poor and want to work, but on account of our peculiar situation in the country and the power of the strikers, the civil power is inadequate to furnish them the protection that they need from lawless violence. The property of the companies is threatened with destruction, and especially the miners' pumps; there is grave apprehension of immediate danger to persons and property. We have no arms or military organization here to aid the civil power in preserving good order.

The strike within the last two days has become general in the country at all the large mines. The force of the strikers amounts to more than 1,500 men. Threatening anonymous letters are being sent to the mine agents, putting them in fear. Relief is expected soon in the shape of laborers from other States and countries, and they will be necessarily destitute when they arrive, and will want to go to work at once. Reasonable apprehensions exist that this lawless organization will prevent them, and, therefore, I call upon your Excellency for immediate military aid to assist the court authorities in the execution of processes and the preservation of property and the public peace, and request that two companies of infantry be sent to this county for said object with the greatest dispatch possible.

Allow me to suggest that if there are troops in Chicago they can reach here much in advance of any others.

[Signed] BARTHOLOMEW SHEAR,
Sheriff of Houghton County.

HOUGHTON, May 8, 1872.

To His Excellency, Governor Baldwin:

I am conversant with the foregoing facts as set forth by the Sheriff, and accordingly certify to their correctness.

(Signed)
JAS. O'GRADY, Circuit Judge,
Twelfth Judicial District.

The dispatch to Governor Baldwin, though dated the 8th instant, was not received at Detroit until two o'clock on Saturday, the 11th, having been sent to Lansing, and been unaccountably delayed in its transmission. Immediately on its receipt, Governor Baldwin promptly telegraphed to Lieut. General Sheridan, at Chicago, requesting troops.

General Sheridan in reply said that all the available troops in his command had been dispatched to Ft. Laramie and the plains and were some days on the route. Application was made to Maj. General P. St. George Cook, of Detroit, commanding the Department of the Lakes who at once ordered a company of infantry from Ft. Wayne on the Detroit river three miles below this city. The troops are now being got in readiness and the steamer Atlantic is being laden with munitions and equipments, and will sail at an early hour in the morning, taking on another company at Sault Ste Marie.

Further information received by the *Free Press* at a latter hour gives rise to the belief that the disorder will spread to the adjoining towns. Lest such should be the case ample precaution has been taken.

The Calumet and Pecla mine is situated sixteen miles west of Houghton. The town contains a population of 3,250, the larger portion of whom are miners. The village contains the usual appurtenances of a mining town, such as stamp mills, repair shops, immense pumps, wharves and steam riggers; the usual number and variety of machine shops, two churches and a number of school houses help to increase the importance of the place, a goodly portion of which is built up with dwellings owned by mining company's

POLITICAL.

A Virginia Democrat on the Situation.

NORFOLK, May 11.—The *Virginian* to-morrow will contain a letter from Hon. John Goode, member of the National Democratic Committee, correcting the statement in the N. Y. *Herald's* letter that he was urging extreme Democratic views, Mr. Goode says that, as at present advised, he is prepared to support the nominees of the Liberal Republicans, and thinks it would be unwise for the Baltimore Convention to make nominations.

The Missouri Liberals.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—The canvass opened in this city to night with quite a large meeting at the Court House to ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown. Enos Clarke, formerly a prominent Republican, presided. The meeting seemed composed about equally of Liberals, Democrats and Republicans. Brief speeches were made by the President, Attorney General Baker, Chas. P. Johnson, J. P. Colcord, J. W. Johnson, of Oregon, and Mr. Rockerly, of the Liberals and A. J. P. Garesche, Norman I. Coleman, and Nat Claiborne, Democrats. The burden of the speeches of the Liberals was that the Cincinnati Convention was a spontaneous expression of the people in eulogy of Greeley and Brown, opposition to Grant and a desire to inaugurate pure Government and universal amnesty and to establish peace and prosperity throughout the whole country. The Democrats declared themselves heartily in favor of the Cincinnati nominees, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention and pledged their utmost influence to prevent a nomination by the Baltimore Convention, and said they were not going to be governed by Belmont, the agent of the bond holders, and the representative of foreign capital. They believed that the passive policy was their only hope of overthrowing the corruption, military rule, and centralizing tendency of the present administration, and restoring the Government to the hands of the people, and would constantly and zealously labor to carry it out.

Mr. Coleman said that he had just returned from an extended tour in the interior of the State and found almost everybody in favor of Greeley and Brown. He believed that they would receive one hundred thousand majority in Missouri.

Grant's Bull-Headedness.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—The opinion is not entertained in official quarters here that the Treaty of Washington is at an end, for the reason that correspondence on the subject, with a view of accommodation, is still pending at Washington.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

The Old Contemplates a Curious Crystalization.

HAVANA, May 11.—The Spanish man-of-war Pizarro has arrived at Santiago de Cuba from Aspinwall, having abandoned her vigilance over the steamer Virginius on account of the arrival of the U. S. steamer Kansas. After consultation between the commander of the Kansas and the American Consul at Aspinwall the Virginius was declared an American ship and her commander hoisted the American flag. The instructions of the Spanish commander were to watch the Virginius as a blockade runner, and this mission terminated on the acceptance of the responsibility of the Virginius as an American ship. The Virginius left Aspinwall previous to the departure from that port of the Pizarro.

OBITUARY.

Thomas Buchanan Read.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday night last, at the Astor House, New York, the poetic soul of THOMAS BUCHANAN READ passed away from earth, leaving its clayey tenement behind, over which funeral rites will be celebrated amid the tears of thousands of warm and true admirers.

Mr. READ was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1822, and died just upon the turning point of half a century. He was a painter as well as a poet, and both inspirations manifested themselves in him from his earliest youth. He possessed none of the advantages of wealth or position, but was compelled to make his own way in the world.

His earlier poetical writings gained him considerable reputation at home, as did his earlier artistic efforts. In 1850 he visited Italy to pursue his artistic education. Subsequently he visited England, where he published a collection of poems which were favorably received, and which laid the foundation of his future fame.

From 1852-3 to 1858 he resided in Florence, returning to the United States in the latter year. Among the greatest of his earlier works may be named his prose romance, "The Pilgrims of the Great St. Bernard;" his poems, "The House by the Sea" and "The New Pastoral," published in 1855; "Sylvia, or, the Lost Shepherd," etc., published in 1857; "The Wagoner of the Alleghenies," a poem," published in 1862. Among hie many fine paintings, his group of "LONGFELLOW'S Children" is esteemed the best, and the very acme of art.

His latter poems and works are too vivid to need recalling. His "SHERIDAN'S Ride" was alone sufficient to immortalize him in the land of his birth, and carry his fame into distant lands. In demeanor he was modest, rather retiring, affable and kind-hearted almost to a fault. All his impulses were warm and generous, and his friendships were ardent and enduring.

Of THOMAS BUCHANAN READ it may be truly said: All his poems were pictures, and all his pictures were poems. Of his poems and his paintings, and his unassuming modesty, it may be said in the language of GEOTHE'S *Der Sanger*:

> "'I sing as do the little birds,
> That 'mid the branches five;
> The song which I pour forth in words
> Its own reward doth give.'"

THE BURNING OF NIBLO'S THEATRE

Cause of the Disaster.

The N. Y. *Herald* says:

The terrible fire which destroyed the once beautiful theatre known as Niblo's Garden, has left behind it a scene of unmitigated chaos and disorder. Where the stage stood a mass of burned timbers, irons and dresses are tossed in the wildest confusion, mixed with the ruined paraphernalia of dramatic accoutrements. The auditorium presents a picture of dilapidated rows of broken and burned chairs, swords, scimetars, helmets, the remnants of armor and fragments of the stage furniture that was stowed away in the loft above the dome.

It is now expected that a large quantity of valuable property will be saved, as it is said that when the back wall fell it buried beneath the crumbling bricks and mortar, machinery and costumes that may be made useful. The new theatre, which it is the intention of Mr. Stewart to build, will be a good deal larger than the one just burned down.

Fire Marshall McSpedon held an investigation, yesterday afternoon, into the causes that led to the fire. Benson Sherwood and a number of other witnesses were examined. Mr. Sherwood said that he was not in the theatre at the time of the fire. He had left the building at half past nine on the previous evening. A rehearsal of "Lalla Rookh" was going on when he left the theatre; it was finished about midnight; he got to the theatre on the morning of the fire at five minutes past eight o'clock; the dome was then on fire over the gallery seats in the small hatchway; he did not see it burning in any other place at the time; the dome fell in about fifteen minutes after he got there; two men were in the theatre when Mr. Sherwood got there, who told him they discovered the fire first on the opposite side of the dome, just over the curtain; the entire space between the dome and the outer roof was open; there were no partitions in the place, and only a temporary floor, so that the people could get about; properties of various kinds were stowed away in there, some of which had been there for a number of years; it is usually considered the most dangerous part of the theater on account of the materials kept there; no light of any kind is ever kept up there; some six or eight skylights were broken through the roof; the space between the temporary roof and the outer dome was about three feet at the lowest point and nine feet at the highest; it was always as hot as an oven up there; he had men at work until about seven o'clock on the evening before the fire; during the rehearsal there was a number of supernumeraries up there. He did not know of anything in the loft that would ignite spontaneously; no explosion took place to his knowledge; there were three gasometers in the house, none of which were injured; there were two fire-plugs in the stage and one in front, connected with the Crosby street main, but there was force enough to the water to enable us to reach the flames; there was no fire-alarm signal box in the theatre. He thought if there had been, the alarm could have been given in time to enable the firemen to save the theatre. All places of amusement and public halls should be provided with at least two fire-alarm boxes—one on the stage and one in front of the building. There were two fire-extinguishers on the stage, but they could not be used on the fire on account of the smoke.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

"AULD LANG SYNE."

Pittsburgh Fifty-two Years Ago—Specimen Bricks of Things Wise and Otherwise.

"Backward, turn backward,
O time in thy flight."—

From an old faded copy of the Pittsburgh *Mercury* dated Friday October 9th, 1818, we glean the following "specimen" of how things were conducted in this old smoky burgh fifty-two years ago:

The political field at that day was divided between the Democrats and Federalists. The reader therefore need not open his eyes in astonishment on the designation of the ticket as a

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Congress,
Henry Baldwin.
Assembly,
Walter Forward,
Wm. Marks,
John Wilson,
John Gilmore.
Commissioner,
James Highland.
Coroner,
Robert Lackey.
Auditor,
Silas Engles.

As a specimen of the way in which our forefathers solicited the suffrages of their fellow citizens the following is a fair "specimen brick."

To the Independent Electors of Allegheny county:

FELLOW CITIZENS—I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for County Commissioner. Should I be elected, *the public at large* may rest assured of my paying true attention to the duties of the office and of preventing as far as lies in my power any useless expenditure of public money.

Those were the times when officials worked for the good of the "public at large" instead of as at present for the benefit of "rings" and treasury suckers.

BATHS.

Our ancestors early realized that cleanliness is allied to Godliness and patronized a large bath house near the corner of Redoubt alley and Water street.

"Price of bathing 25 cents."

The price seems a little high considering the purchasing power of the "almighty" dollar fifty-two years ago.

DYEING TO LIVE.

A dyer of that early day announces that he has "rented a dye shop in the rear of Joshua Hertage's dry goods store at the upper end of Liberty street, where he engages to dye dresses; and merchants will find an advantage in having unsaleable goods dyed and dressed, so as to immediately command a market."

Just think of a merchant dyeing unfashionable dry goods to get them off his hands.

SLAVERY IN PITTSBURGH.

The following advertisement will, no doubt read exceedingly odd to people of this generation:

GERMAN REDEMPTIONERS FOR SALE.

"The time of an indentured man and woman who have two years and two months to serve. The man is a rough carpenter, and both understand farming, particularly the culture of the vine and to garden. The woman is an excellent spinner. They are *sold* for want of employment. Enquire at this office."

Pittsburgh, Aug. 28, 1818.

The reader will bear in mind that the "redemptioners" were emigrants who agreed to work a certain length of time for parties who had paid their passage to this country, and who could, according to the custom then in vogue, be sold or farmed out any portion of their term of bondage, at the option of the "bloated bondholders" of that day.

ISAAC HARRIS

had on hand

"A well selected assortment of
Dry Goods,
Hardware, Queensware, Shoes and
Groceries.

All of which is offered at market prices and accomodating terms.

Isaac Harris,
Diamond.

I. H. is disposed to extend his usual accommodations in receiving payment—born foreign and unchartered notes and small bills received as heretofore."

This was in the days of trading posts, when a store was expected to have "a little of everything."

Judging from the following we should conclude that "wheat was wheat" in those days.

ONE DOLLAR CASH
for
Old or New Wheat
will be given at
Pittsburgh Steam Mills.
Horse Feed very cheap.

MIXED.

Latstrum & Leech announce that at their warehouse, Second and Smithfield streets, they have an assortment of groceries, among which are classed:

Corks,
Codfish,
4th pf Cogniac Brandy.

The same kind of groceries are still sold n old Smoky but at present "4th pf Cogniac Brandy" is not classified as "groceries." We call things by their right names now.

MIXED AGAIN.

Under the heading of

HARD AND SOFT BREAD WAREHOUSE.

The subscriber, on Market street, west of the Market House, and nearly opposite the sign of the Black Bear, has the pleasure of informing his friends that he has on hand a constant supply of Navy, Pilot and Common Bread, Flour, Whisky and Cheese by the barrel or hundred.

No wonder these old barterers died rich or they traded in everything.

Under the attractive caption of

"GREAT BARGAINS
TO
FOREIGNERS.

I will sell low for cash in New Salem, Ohio, 7 very neat dwellings, well furnished. As the town of Salem is in the center of a rich fertile settlement and remarkably healthy, *foreigners* will find it to their interest to come and see the situation. For further particulars please apply to the subscriber.

JOHN WILSON.

Judging from the tenor of Mr. Wilson's "invite" we should judge that the "blarsted furriners" in those days were in the possession of more or less of what Belmont calls "monish."

The *Mercury* is utterly destitute of editorial, local, telegraphic or miscellaneous news, but is tolerably well "padded" with quaint advertisements and communications to which we may refer at a future time.

THE first crop of grass of this season was cut off the park grounds in Allegheny city yesterday, and the day previously. If we mistake not this is five weeks later than the same occasion of last year.

DEVASTATED SOMERSET.

Clothing, Cash and Provisions Needed—Losses Not so Large as Reported.

The good work of contributing and forwarding money and supplies to the victims of the terrible conflagration at Somerset, still continues. Block Committees are actively and successfully engaged in soliciting clothing, food. &c., which will be promptly forwarded free of charge over the Connellsville Railroad. The following telegram received yesterday by President Hughart gives additional particulars concerning the condition of affairs:

SOMERSET, PA., May 14, 1872.

W. A. HUGHART, President:—Have no data to give particulars. Have received contributions from Johnstown, one thousand dollars—Individual checks from one to five hundred dollars—cheering promises from adjacent counties and Cumberland.

Provisions and clothing received from your city appropriate and acceptable. Our people are cheerful and hopeful.

Building recommenced. Stables and hot houses converted into shops and dwellings. Careful revision proves first estimate of loss too large. Thanks for your kind offer.

ED. SCULL, *Herald.*

During the progress of the fire several robberies were attempted, among others a daring attempt to rob the bank of M. A. Sanner & Co. An unknown individual entered the bank, attempted to carry off an armload of greenbacks and was only dererred by a pistol being placed in close proximity to his brain pan. The agents of the various insurance companies were in the burnt town yesterday busily engaged in footing up the losses.

Meantime supplies of all kinds will be forwarded from this city as fast as collected.

WEST POINT.

The Cadet from the Twenty-fourth District.

On Tuesday the committee or Board of Examiners appointed by Hon. Wm. McClelland to select a cadet to West Point from the Twenty-fourth District met in this city at the St. Charles Hotel. The examination consisted of a physical investigation, reading, orthography, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar and history. There were twelve candidates, as follows: Hartford P. Brown, Rochester; Joseph P. Walker, Washington; N. R. Tidball, New Castle, David Butler, New Castle; John G. Johnston, Washington; James W. Emory, Pittsburgh; R. R. Appleton, New Brighton; E. C. McClelland, Mt. Jackson; Wm. Watt, Carmelton; John E. Craig, Claysville; J. P. James, Waynesburg, and Matthew M. Miller, Canonsburg. At the close the board announced the successful aspirant to be Hartford P. Brown, who is in his twenty-first year. Several of the other candidates also passed excellent examinations, and the board recommends them to try again next year.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending May 12th, 1872:

Males, 25; Females, 27; White, 48; colored, 4. Total, 52.

Intemperance 1, accident 3, burned 1, drowned 2 appoplexy cerebral 1, concussion of the brain 1, chronic bronchitis 1, consumption 3, convulsions 2, cyanosis 2, cerebro spinal meningitis 2, congestion of the brain 2, debility 1, dentition 1; diabetes mellitus 1, diarœah 1disease of the lungs 1, scarlet fever 1, typhoid 1, dry gangrene 1, hæmorrage from lungs 1, inflammation of the bowels 1, inflamation of the brain 1, nflamation of the brain and mengetis 3, nflamation of the lungs 2, inflamation of ithe peritoneum 1, inanition 2, marasmus 2 old age 1, premature birth 2, small pox 2 whooping cough 3 still births 3.

Drowned.

Yesterday evening about four o'clock, a young man named J. Stevenson, aged twenty-five years, while bathing in the Allegheney river, in the vicinity of Hand street bridge, was drowned, despite the efforts of several parties to save him. The deceased appeared to have been drawn into an "eddy," and not being a good swimer became frightened and sank beneath the surface. Half an hour afterwards the body came to the surface, was taken to the Fourth Ward House, and Coroner West was notified. Verdict, accidentally drowned.

Identified.

The body of the man whose body was found horribly mangled in the Pan Handle tunnel, a few days since, has been identified as Jerome Crawford, who resided on a farm one mile from Fredericktown, East Bethlehem township, Washington county. His father owns the farm, and Jerome and his younger brother worked it. Two other brothers are in business in Fredericktown. In the latter part of April Jerome told Mr. Morris that he was coming to this city soon, and obtained from him the memorandum bearing his address, so that he might visit him. He was about twenty-three years of age and was a strictly temperate young man.

Yesterday morning Coroner West received a telegram sent by James Crawford, from Riceville, requesting him to take proper care of the body of Jerome Crawford, until friends could arrive to take charge of it. The body has been already interred in Uniondale Cemetery, but will be disinterred.

Walking.

Walking briskly with an exciting object or pleasureable interest ahead, is the most healthful of all forms of exercise except that of encouragingly remunerative, steady labor in the open air; and yet multitudes in the city, whose health urgently requires exercise, seldom walk when they can ride, if the distance is a mile or more. It is worse in the country, especialy with the well-to-do; a horse or carriage must be brought to the door even if less distances have to be passed. Under the conditions first named, walking is a bliss; it gives animation to the mind, it vivifies the circulation, it paints the cheek and sparkles the eye and wakes up the whole being, physical, mental and moral. We know a family of children in this city who, from the age of seven had to walk nearly two miles to school, winter and summer; whether sleet or storm, or rain, or burning sun, they made it an ambition never to stay away from school on account of the weather, and never to be "late," and one of them was heard to boast that in seven years it had never been necessary to give an "excuse" for being one minute behind time, even although in winter it was necessary to dress by gaslight. They did not average two day's sickness in a year, and later they thought nothing of walking twelve miles at a time in the Swiss mountains. Sometimes they would be caught in drenching rains and wet to the skin; on such occasions they made it a point to do one thing, let it rain, and trudged on more vigorously until every thread was dry before they reached home.—[Hall's Journal of Health.

Catching It.

Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR is getting rapped pretty severely over the knuckles for his GREELEY letter. The Trenton (N. J.) *True Autercan* says:

It may be very well for Mr. Montgomery Blair to express his own opinion as to whether the Democracy should endorse the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, but he should be careful to keep within the bouds of truth, which he does not do when he says, in a letter just published, that the Democrats "all gave in their adhesion to the Cincinnati Convention." This is positively untrue. The Cincinnati Convention was treated by the Democrats as a Republican movement, and they neither took part in it, or did anything which could be construed into committing themselves to it. If Mr. Blair had any ambition to subserve, he might better do it by stating facts as they are, than by distorting them.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	113⅝
United States 6s, 1881	116⅜@116⅝
United States 6s (Coupons	118⅝@118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	113⅛@113⅜
United States 5-20s, 1864	113¼@113½
United States 5-20s, 1865	113⅛@114⅛
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	115⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867	116⅜@116½
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons)	116¼
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	111¾
Currency Sixes	116½@116¾
New 5 Per Cents	111⅜

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, May 16, 1872.

REMARKS—The markets show little change worthy of particular note. The late advances in flour and wheat ar fully maintained. The arrivals of wheat, however, are largely on the increase, and some farseeing dealers predict a "tumble" in prices ere many days. We have said, and again repeat it, that the wheat is in the country, and just as soon as farmers get through the labors of putting in the spring crops, delayed by the backwardness of the season, it will come upon the market in sufficient quantity to at least check the tendency to higher prices. The tendency of sugars is to higher price, and the belief is that ere thirty days refined and raw sugars will be at least ½c higher. Now is the time to purchase. There has been an advance of 25c per box on raisins A prime article of dried apples can scarce be had at any price. Butter and eggs are plenty and prices weaker.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,394
Wheat, sks	1,890
Butter, pks	65
Apples, bbls	27
Corn, sks	1,169
Oats, sks	1,256
Cheese, bxs	132
Bacon, tcs	135

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store, in a small way, the usual advance was obtained:

GROCERIES—The market was steady with a good demand. Coffees are held very firmly with an upward tendency. Sugars are also firm at quotations. Molasses—New Orleans is scarce; holders generally asking an advance. The following are yesterdoy's prices:

COFFEE—Rio, choice, 23¾a24c; prime, 22¾a23c; good, 22c; fair, 21½c; Java, 28c. roasted, pure, 27c; lower grades, 25a26c.

REFINED SUGARS—Standard Hards, 13¾c; do A, 11¾c; do. B, 11⅞c; do. Ex. C, 11½c; circle C., 11⅜c; do C yellow, 11⅜c. These quotations are for straight brands;

RAW SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11a11¼c; prime, 10¾c; good, 10c; fair 9⅝c. Choice Porto Rico, 10½c; prime, 10¼c. Demerara—choice, 11⅞c; good, 11¼c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Choice 75c; prime, 68c; good 65c; fair 60c.

SYRUPS—Fancy white drips 70c; white honey 60c; Havemeyer & Elder's 60a62c; other grades from 40 to 50c.

RICE—Carolina, choice, 9½c; prime, 9¼c; good 9c. Rangoon 8a8¾c. Patan 8¼a8c.

SPICES—Grain pepper 24c; do Pimento 16; Cassia 50c; Cloves 26c; Nutmegs $1 25.

HAY—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change. We are noted sales of baled on wharf and for truck at $26a30.

BACON AND HOG PRODUCTS.—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Sales, hams, sugarcured, 11¾c, canvassed 12c sides ribbed 7½c; short rib 8c; clear 8¼; shoulders, sugar cured, 8c; plain 6c; ham sausage 10c; breakfast bacon 10¼a11c; mess pork $14 50; lard, tierces 9¼c; kegs 10¾c; buckets 11c; dried beef 17½c per lb.

POTATOES—Dull. Prices weak. Prices ranging from 65c to 75a78c per bush.

APPLES—The market has undergone no material change; the principal demand being for choice lots; we note suils of fair to good at $4 50a5 50; prime to choice at $6a7 per barrel.

ASHES—The supply keeps pace with the demand; the current rates are as follows: Soda ash, common 5¼a6¼c; refined 6¼a7c; nitrate soda 5c; potash 10c; pearl 11c per pound.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply was fully up with the demand; sales of common to fair at 66a70c; prime to choice at 75a80c per gallon.

BUTTER—The market was dull the supply being in excess of the demand, we note sales of fair to prime at 20a25c; choice at 27a24c per pound.

BROOM CORN—The market remains quiet; prices unchanged with sales at 5a7 a8c per lb.

BEANS—The demand exceeds the supply; market firm with sales at $2 50a3 00 per bu.

CHEESE—The receipts are increasing; prices have a downward tendency; sales new Ohio goshen 15a16c; factory 14a15c; dairy 12a13c per lb.

CARBON OIL—Market firm; holders are asking 19½a20c for standard brands by the car load; star lots brought the usual advance.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is selling by the case at $5 50.

CANNED GOODS—The supply keeps pace with the demand; sales peaches, 3 lb cans, $6 00a7 00 per case; tomatoes $4 50a5 00; corn $5 50a7 00.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville $2 50a2 75; Cleveland lime $2 00; eastern $1 75 per bll.

COUNTRY BACON—The market has been dull for some time; prices weak; shoulders 4½a5c; clear sides, 6a7c; hams 8a9c per pound; country lard nominal at 7½a8c per pound.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches in moderate supply; halves, 9a9½c; mixed, 7a8c; quarters, 6a7c; apples was more fancied; sales good to fair, 8a9c; prime to choice, 9½a10c, blackberries 46a18c; pitted cherries 28a30c; unpitted 6a8c.

EGGS—The receipts have increased; market a shade easier.

FEATHERS—In fair demand; sales No 1 in round lots, 75c; store rates, 80a85c; mixed, 40a60c per pound.

FLOUR—The market was firm, and holders were strong in their prices. The excitement, however, is passing away. Purchesers prices huve been maintained. Leading dealers quote spring wheat at $8 50a9; choice bakers held at $9 12a9 25; red winter wheat $9 50a11, rye flour $5 75 class.

GRAIN—The firmness we have before noted in the market has been maintained. Red winter is held at $2 12a2 15; white $2 18a2 20. The receipts on the increase. Oats are firm, with an upward tendency. We can report a sale of 8,000 bushels to arrive at 54c, the purcheser paying $500 to secure the contract. A fair quotation would be 53a54c. Small lots would bring a shade more. Corn decidedly firmer, with an advancing tendency. We note sales in elevator at 65a69c for shelled; are corn steady and unchanged. Rye firm at $1a1 05 per bushel. Barley quiet; spring 95a80; fall 80a85.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, May 16, 1872.

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change; rates that were current the day previous would answer on this occasion; holders are not inclined to make concessions. We quote as follows:

CRUDE.

Spot	10¼c
May	10¼c
S. O. July	10¼c
B. O. till July	11¼c
Parker's, per bbl	$3 95
Foster's	4 00

SALES.

1,000 bbls Foster's..... 4 00

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Prices continue to hold their own. We quote as follows:

Spot	23⅜c
May	23½c
June	23¾c
July	24c

The above for eastern delivery.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, May 15.—The *Herald* says the market has been quiet though firm all day, and very few transactions have been effected, sellers not being inclined to give and buyers were not ready to offer better figures. We quote the following sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,500 bbls	Spot	3 97½
1,000 "	"	3 97½
1,000 "	"	4 00
5,000 "	B. O. 1st 6 mos	4 25
1,000 "	S. O. " "	4 07¼

LOWER ROAD

200 "	Spot	4 00
500 "	"	4 00
2,000 "	Regular	4 00

NEW YORK, May 15—Closing of the 14th—There was a moderate demand for crude in bulk at easier figures. Sales of 2,000 bbls at 13⅜c; 500 do for May at 12¾c; refined easier and without any important changes in prices; held at 24c for spot delivery without sufficient business to establish the prices. Philadelphio delivery—There was a fair amount offering for June delivery at easier figures; May quoted at 23¾a23¾c; sales reported of 3,000 bbls for June at 23¼c.

ROUSEVILLE, May 15.—Market quiet and firm, held at $3 90a3 95.

TITUSVILLE, May 15.—Market firm; spot $4 02½c and advancing.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 15.—Market firm at $3 95a4 00.

OIL CITY, May 15.—Market quiet and firm; ordinary on lower creek $4 00; 47 gravity at Oil City $4 20.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The market is quiet:

Standard White	23½c
Crude	17¾c
Cases	28 c
June	23¾c
July	24c

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, May 14, 1872.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were thirty-eight cars, twenty-nine of which came from Chicago and the balance from Ohio. The offerings were more common than last week's cattle. The market opened up a little slow, but purchasers becoming aware that prime stock, if not too heavy, sold well. The more common grades sold slower, and dragged a little toward the close, and we believe a few tail ends were left over. The prices obtained were pretty good, being a shade higher than last week, but still not good enough to do the drovers any good, as they were all complaining of a hard market. This can be accounted for by the cattle costing more at Chicogo than last week, while the advance here was not sufficient to balance that at Chicago. Butchers this season are very hard to sell to, and it requires considerable "chin music" in order to effect sales; pork shoulders, sides and hams are so very cheap, that it is hard for butchers to take their money out of the beeves. They say while it is no trouble to sell the best cuts of beef, the boiling meat they cannot sell at anything like a fair price, on account of the cheapness of salt meats. We give it as our opinion that cattle will come down or salt meats go up until the values get nearer together, as trade cannot long exist as at present. When hogs were selling two years ago at $10 to $11 per 100 lbs, butchers found no difficulty in selling boiling meats. In order to show the depression in the trade, we give the following and vouch for its correctness. A butcher of Allegheny, finding his stock of boiling meat increasing rapidly, pickled it and sent four barrels to Baltimore for sale (couldn't sell here at all), and it sold there for about 4c per lb; after expenses were paid he had nothing for his meat, and has come to the conclusion that it is not profitable to ship to Baltimore at the present time.

STOCKERS.

The receipts of stock amounted to 4 loads as will be seen by arrivals below. The cattle were not offered in the market, having been bought by the shipper. Mr. A. Brawdy, at Chicago, to take to Washington county. A fair number of the buyers were here as no cattle were offering. they went home empty handed. Buyers are coming to the conclusion that no cattle will be brought here unless at prices that will justify shippers in purchasing. We heard of several parties willing to go to as high as $5 25 for good straight stockers but as sellers did not agree to furnish them, we infer they can not be brought here to sell at their price.

Following are about the prices at which the different grades of cattle sold: Extra, 1,300 lbs bullocks, fat and smooth, $7 25 per hundred lbs; prime, 1,200 lbs steers, $6 75 to 6 90; good, 1,100 lbs cattle, $6 50 to $6 60; fair, 1,000 lbs steers, $6 00 to $6 500; common cattle, $5 75 to $600; bul's, stags, cows and heifers, $4 00 to $5 500.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale was larger than for some time past, amounting to between two hundred and fifty and three hundred head. The offerings consisted of wool and clipped sheep and lambs. The sheep were of a fair quality, and the lambs as a general thing not so good. Dealers say that the lambs this season are not doing so well as last, and that it is pretty hard to get a bunch of good lambs or good sheep. The market was fair, and some sales were made as high as $10 25 per 100 lbs for 92 lbs wool sheep. Clipped ranged from $5 50 to $7 50 per 100, according to quality, &c., lambs from $2 to 4 50 per head.

SALES

Following are the sales as given by dealers by which the reader can gain a fair idea of the state of the trade:

J. F. Neeley retailed 90 head clipped Beaver county sheep at prices ranging from $5a6 per 100 lbs.

J. W. Steward sold 17 head Ohio clipped at $6 59 per 100 lbs; also 17 Ohio wooled, averaging 90 lbs, at $9 50 per 100 lbs.

Adam Eckert sold 37 head Butler county lambs at prices ranging from $3a4 per head.

John McMillin sold 28 Butler sheep (wooled) at 8c per lb; also, 42 lambs from $2a2 25 per head.

W. Humes retailed 47 head Beaver county lambs at $2 75a3 50 per 100 lbs.

S. A. Vandrovender sold 17 lambs from $2 75a3 50 per head; also, 27 sheep at $4 per head, and 10 extra wool at $10 25 per 100 lbs.

Scheidmadtel & Flenner retailed 125 head clipped sheep from Butler county at figures from 4a6c per lb.

J. Beeler sold 50 clipped from $5a7 per 100 lbs.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, May 14, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle was light to-day, and in quality are fair. The arrivals will have to be held over until next week as buyers have left the yards and there is no traning going on. One load has been sent to Allegheny for retail. The offerings on sale during the week just closed have been higher and the market ruling steady during the first days, but growing a little weaker toward the close with prices inclined lower. The quality of the receipts this week have been unusually good, with very little common or inferior with offering. On this account common grades sold to a certain class of buyers for better prices relatively than good cattle. The run of stockers was light and the inquiry not large, some of the offerings were driven to the country and sold. Following are the rates current:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500	$6 50a6 75
Good to prime, 1,200 to 1,300	6 25a6 50
Medium, 1,100	6 25a6 50
Common	5 25a6 12
Stags	4 50a5 50

HOGS.

The receipts of Hogs light to-day, while for the week they have been heavy. The offerings of prime hogs are pretty well sold out, though at low prices. The market has ruled slow, and although a good many hogs have changed hands, yet prices realizod have been anything but remunerative. Prices for York hogs are from 25c to 3 shilling lower than last week, and prime hogs from 10c to 15c.

Following are the current rates:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 75
Prime Philadelphia	4 60 to 4 75
Prime Yorkers	4 25
Common Yorkers	4 00 to 4 12

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep higher to-day. There is no trading going on, and the yards have a deserted appearance. The feeling feeling is not so good as at the opening of the market, trading working up with prices from 25 to 50cc lower. The indications at this writing are that prices will go a little lower. Following are the prices at which the different grades of stock are selling:

Extra, 100 lbs	$6 50a6 75
Prime, 85 to 90 lbs	6 50a6 75
Medium, 75 to 80 lbs	5 50a5 75
Common	4 50a4 75

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Gold was heavy during the forenoon, but rallied again later in the day. Following was the range of prices: 114¾, 113¾, 114a113¾; closed steady at 113¾a114. Loans from 1 to 6 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $58,009,000. Treasury disbursements $936,000.

Governments very steady. The treasury bought 3,000,000 at $13 10 to $13 34. They will be paid for ¾ in national bank notes and ¼ in legal tenders.

Stocks opened steady with some improvement in the Pacific Mail, Western Union, and Rock Island. The general market was dull and firm all day, Pacific Mail heading the active list; opened at 86¾c. and sold down to 85¼c. Before the first call the large short interest in Pacific Mail combined with the closing of the transfer books of the election, made the stock very scarce for delivering and as high as ⅝ was paid for use for one day.

The market closed dull and prices were but little changed from opening.

Money commanded 6a7 per cent. in the morning and closed easy at 5a6 per cent.

State bonds were dull and less firm.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 23½c. Flour heavy superfine western and State, $7 20a7 40; common to good extra, $7 65a8 20; good to choice, $8 25a9 10; extra Ohio, $8 15a10 40; St. Louis, $8 65a12 00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky firm at 90c. Wheat heavy; No. 2 Chicago spring in store, $1 71; afloat, $1 73; choice No. 2 Milwauke in store, $1 74. Rye dull; western, $1 03. Barley heavy; common Canada, $1 05. Malt unchanged. Corn heavy-common western mixed, 75a75½c; old 75½a77c. Oats heavy; western, 56a58c Ohio; 59a61c. Eggs in good demaud; western, 14½a15½c, Hay firm; shipping, $1; a19. Hops steady at 25a65c for 1871; 10a30, for 1870; 10a15c for 1869; 8a12c for 1868 Leather dull at 28a30cc. Wool quiet and unchanged at 57a59c; superfine pulled 75c; Texas, 47½c. Coffee firm, rio, 14½a17½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8¾a9c; Cuba, 8½a9½c. Molasses dull, New Orleans, 63a75c. Rice quiet at 8¾a9c. Crude petroleum, 13¾a13¾c; refined, 24c. Pork quiet; new mess, $13 75a13 80; prime mess, $13 00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats more active; hams, 8¾a10½c; shoulders, 5⅝c. Lard quiet; No 1 to prime steam, 8¾a9½c; kettle, 9¾c. Butter quiet; new, 28a31c. Cheese unchaged.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Flour dull and week Wheat steady; No 2 spring $1 46; spot $1 48. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 47¾a47½c; seller June rejected at 43½c. Oats firm No 2 38¼a38¾c. Rye dull and lower No 2 82c. Barley dull; No 2 57¼a58c. Mess pork firm; $12 65 for spot; $12 70 for seller June. Lard firm; $8 85 for spot $8 90 seller June. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4¼a5¾c. Bacon quiet and week shoulders 5¼a5½c; sides clear rib 7¼a7½; clear 7¾a7¾c. Cattle dull; hogs active and advanced 5c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—Cotton active and firm; middling 25½c. Flour dull and declined; family $9a9 40. Wheat dull and lower; red $2 05a2 08. Corn firm and advanced 53a54c. Rye firm at $1 08. Groceries and oils unchanged. Mess pork—regular $13; city $14; cash $14 50. Lard quiet at 8¼a8c. Bulk meats quiet at 4¼a6¼c. Bacon firm; shoulders 5¼c; sides 7½c; sales 800 hhds sides 7¾a7¾c. Hogs firm at $4c4 50; receipts 1,000 head. Whisky firm at 85c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Flour dull and light; holders firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota $8 50a10 00. Wheat held firmly; red $2 05. Rye dull $1 00. Corn in fair demand; yellow 78c; mixed western 74a75c; June 73a74c. Oats unchanged. Provisions dull. Mess pork $14 00; smoked hrms, 11a13c; hams in pickle 9¼a10c; smoked sides 7¾a9½c; pickled sides 6½a7¼c. Crude petroleum 17½a17¾c; refined 23¾c. Whisky 80c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—Tobacco active with sales of 101 hhds; lugs $7 30a7 80; low to good leaf $8 00a12 50. Bagging quiet; heavy hemp and flax 17a17¼c. Flour quiet and steady; round lots, extra family, $7 50. Wheat—Nothing doing; no supply. Corn firm; sacked 65c. Oats in moderate demand. Rye firmer at $1 05. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $12 75. Bacon—Shoulder 5¼c; sides, clear rib 7¾c. Whisky 85a86c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 14.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and declined 6c; No. 1 white Michigan $2 05; Amber Michigan $1 97. Corn dull and 1c lower; high mixed 54c; low mixed 54c; yellow 54½c; white 53c Oats steady; No. 1 47a47½c, No. 2 45a45½¼c, Michigan 47c; rejected 39c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 15.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull and 5c lower; No. 1 red winter $2 05; No. 2 $1 95. Corn dull at 60c. Oats firm.

While Waiting

For a Cough to go as it came, you are often laying the foundation for some Pulmonary or Bronchial Affection. It is better to get rid of a cold at once by using that sure remedy, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will cure the most stubborn cough, and relieve you of all anxiety as to dangerous consequences. Sold everywhere.

MARRIED.

KELLERMAN—McCINLEY—On Tuesday morning, at the Cathedral, by the Very Rev. J. Hickey, Mr. DAVID KELLERMAN to Miss MAGGIE MCGINLEY, both of Butler county, Pa.

[Butler papers please copy.]

DIED.

FETTERMAN—On Tuesday, May 14, 1872, at 6 o'clock a. m., EMILY JOHNSTON, youngest daughter of N. P. and Anna Fetterman in the Twentieth year of her age.

MORGAN—On Monday, May 13, 1872, Miss Rose Ann Morgan, daughter of William and Matilda Carvill, aged 23 years.

DONOHUE—On Sunday, May 12, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., Miss KATE DONOHUE, daughter of Daniel and Catharine Donohue, aged 28 years.

SINGER—On Saturday, May 11, 1872, JOHN F SINGER, in the 38d year of his age.

ARP—On Sunday, May 12th, at six o'clock P. M. MARTHA L. ARP, wife of James Arp, age twenty-six years.

GROSS—On Tuesday evening, about 9 o'clock, CHARLES, son of Abram and Wilhelmina Gross, aged 13 months.

MURDOCK—On Thursday, May 9, at 5½ o'clock ANNIE G., daughter of Wm. and Jane Murdock, aged 14 years.

BAXTER—On Saturday evening, May 11, at Conduence, Somerset county, Pa., CHARLOTTE M CARR, wife of James Baxter, in the 36th year of her age.

NICHOLSON—On Wednesday, April 8th, at o'clock, p. m., BESSIE, youngest daughter of Wm. A. and Maggie Nicholson, aged 11 month

BIRKHEIMER—On Wednesday evening, May at 10 o'clock, JOHN BIRKHEIMER, aged years.

How Not To Die.

Thousands fall a prey to disease not because t maladies that affect them are necessarily fat but because they lack the requisite amount active vitality to make a valiant resistance to t enemy. It is a wise precaution to keep the b always in a state of defence—always prepared "fend off" the germs of epidemic and other d orders, and to baffle the evil influence of dar miasma and sudden thermometrical change There is no difficulty in doing this. It is a fact well authenticated as that two and two ma four. that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specia adapted to this purpose, and for this simple reas that its invigorating and regulating propert are superior to those of any other medicine in world. During the twenty years that it has be in general use, ample opportunities have be afforded to compare its medicinal prop with those of other preparations claiming to be a similar class, and the result has been its adopt by the American people as the standard to of the age, its introduction into every ci tized portion of the western hemisphere, and an nual sale which dwarfs into insignificance the mand for all its would-be competitors.

The record upon which its popularity rests curiosity in medical literature, for it includes almost unlimited variety of human ailments disabilities. In fact, no other remedy posse such a variety of hygienic virtues, and it is to it characteristics that it owes its prestige as a ho hold medicine.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS
Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Ra
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE
No. 84 Market Street.

A Cavity in the Lungs

The following cure is well worthy the atten of every person who may have any disease o lungs, or even a tendency in that way. We often repeated the fact that these lung disease come incurable, by neglecting them in thei cipiency. We believe every one of them cou cured if taken at a stage before the constitu broken down, by an impairment of its whole ganization. In this case an abscess formed the contents of it, coughed up, leaving a cavi the lungs.

"I was confined to my room about twenty weeks, during last winter, with a constant and expectoration of matter from my lungs, was attended by as many as half a dozen docto received no benefit from any of their treatm Having heard of Dr. Keyser, and having cured of a severe sickness by him about five ago, I sent for him and from the time he exam my lungs, and commenced treating me. I beg get better. Dr. Keyser attended me for about months regularly, whenever I sent for him, most of the time without pay. I knew tha lungs were affected from the quantity of ma spit up and the rattling in my breast. I am well and able to walk about and could go to only that the doctor advised me to rest until perfectly strong. FRED. BULLOCK,
7 Decatur street, formerl
1,000 Penn str